GESNERIADS

The Journal for Gesneriad Growers

Vol. 60, No. 2 Second Quarter 2010

In Memory of

Frances Batcheller —

Grower, Hybridizer, Writer, Teacher

The Gesneriad Society, Inc.

A non-profit membership corporation chartered by the State of Missouri

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Judges Interest Group — Calendar year subscription to *Appraisal* newsletter, 3 issues, $6 (postal mail) or $3 (e-mail/full color). Send to Mel Grice, 2019 Crosswind Ct., Englewood, OH 45322. (Subscribing to *Appraisal* is part of the responsibility of remaining an active judge.)

Gesneriad Hybridizers Association — *CrossWords,* 3 issues, $8 ($9 outside USA). Send to Martha Lacy, 260 Stoddards Wharf Rd., Gales Ferry, CT 06335 <wlacy@snet.net>.

Newsletter Editors — *Newsviews*, free to editors; $6 subscription to others. Contact Leslie Milde, 373 Main St., P.O. Box 14, Fremont, NH 03044 <meribush@aol.com>

Gesneriphiles Internet Discussion Group — Visit the website for instructions about joining the list: <http://lists.ibiblio.org/mailman/listinfo/gesneriphiles>

British Streptocarpus Society — <www.streptocarpussociety.org.uk> To join from the USA/Canada send $12 check payable to Dale Martens, 1247 Island View Dr., Sherrard, Illinois 61281. To join from any other country, send £8 or 12€ to Peter Pinches, 72 Coopers Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham, England B20 2JX.

Gesneriad Research Center at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens — 811 South Palm Avenue, Sarasota, FL 34236 (941-366-5731) <www.selby.org> GRC Director: Dr. John R. Clark, PO Box 48721, Sarasota, FL 34230 <johnrobertclark@gmail.com>

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(formerly the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc.)

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Second Quarter .... January 1
Third Quarter .... April 1
Fourth Quarter .... July 1

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY — The objects of The Gesneriad Society are to afford a convenient and beneficial association of persons interested in gesneriads, to stimulate a widespread interest in, gather and publish reliable information about the identification, correct nomenclature, culture and propagation of gesneriads; and to encourage the origination and introduction of new cultivars.

GESNERIAD REGISTRATION — The Gesneriad Society, Inc. is the International Registration Authority for the names and cultivars of gesneriads excepting the genus *Saintpaulia*. Any person desiring to register a cultivar should contact Judy Becker, 432 Undermountain Road, Salisbury, CT 06068 <hybridregistrar@gesneriadsociety.org>.

www.gesneriadsociety.org

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COVER

Hybrids registered by Frances Batcheller
(see cover captions and
additional hybrids on p 17)

President's Message

Peter Shalit <president@gesneriadsociety.org>
Seattle, Washington, USA

Frances Batcheller was the epitome of an amateur gesneriad enthusiast. Her interests spanned the horticultural and the botanical aspects of our plant family. She grew gesneriads, showed them, bred them, studied them, wrote about them, drew them, and documented them with detailed photographs taken by her husband Joe. Frances was the "Technical Editor" of several editions of "How to Know and Grow Gesneriads" and edited the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens' "Handbook on Gesneriads," as well as wrote the valuable "Gesneriads One By One" series for THE GLOXINIAN. She developed the system of gesneriad judging as we now know it and trained the first classes of certified judges. She chaired the Botanical Review Committee, translating many scientific articles for rank-and-file Society members.

Frances loved to share her knowledge. She was the Julia Child of the gesneriad world: an inspired teacher, endlessly enthusiastic, and a font of knowledge with a knack for simplifying the complex.

A self-described "hardy perennial," Frances passed away this past November at the age of 96. She leaves a rich legacy of knowledge for the world of gesneriad growers. This issue of GESNERIADS includes some special remembrances of this remarkable woman.

Gesneriad shows and judging were of particular interest to Frances. Because of the diversity of gesneriads, they are not easy to judge. Frances devised a system of gesneriad judging that was later expanded and elaborated on by many others. A gesneriad show may be a competition, but it is also a valuable educational experience spanning both horticultural and botanical aspects. Growing, showing, and judging are a great opportunity to learn and teach about gesneriads.

My local chapter is small but we put a big effort into our annual show and sale. We now stage it over a spring weekend at a local retail nursery, giving us more public exposure than in the past. This year we are advertising our show on public transit buses. The cost is less than one might imagine. If it makes more people aware of our show, then it will be worth it. We also try to have starters of some of the show plants in our sale, and we have handouts with botanical and cultural information as well as information about our Chapter and the Society. Frances would approve. To see how our local show went this year, as well as my tribute to Frances, please check out my blog at <gezprez.blogspot.org>.

Peter

Color Photo Sponsorships

Color cover photos sponsored by Bob Clark and Peter Shalit, in memory of Frances Batcheller

Color photos on page 17 sponsored by the New England Chapter, in memory of Frances Batcheller

The Gesneriad Society

54th Annual Convention – 2010
June 29 to July 3 – Richmond, BC, Canada

Call for 2010 Annual Membership Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the members of The Gesneriad Society will be held on Friday, July 2, at 12:00 p.m. for the purpose of transacting business that may properly come before the meeting.

Call for 2010 Board of Directors Meeting

The Board of Directors meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 29, from 9:00 a.m. to noon and 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. for the purpose of transacting business that may properly come before the meeting. The Board will reconvene on Saturday, July 3, from 7:00 to 8:00 a.m.

Allison Brigham, Recording Secretary

Nominating Committee Report

The following members have agreed to have their names put in nomination as directors for a three-year term ending in 2013:

Susan Grose	Overland Park, Kansas
Nancy Kast	San Antonio, Florida
Peter Shalit	Seattle, Washington
Kathy Spissman	Tucker, Georgia
Paul Susi	Kew Gardens, New York
Tim Tuttle	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Beverley Williams	Brooklin, Ontario, Canada

Nominating Committee:
Allison Brigham, Chair
Kathy Spissman
Alan LaVergne

Convention Dates to Remember

Register Early! Remember that early admission to plant sales will be in registration number order.

May 29	Hotel registration deadline to guarantee convention room rate.
June 1	Convention registration deadline. After this date, registration for activities will be on a space-available basis and subject to a $45 late fee.
June 20	Flower Show awards donation deadline.
June 21	Judging School registration deadline. Be reminded that no registrations will be accepted at convention.
June 21	Deadline for artistic and photography entry reservations and for commercial/educational exhibit reservations.

To register online, go to
www.gesneriadsociety.org/conv2010/

Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws of The Gesneriad Society, Inc.

The following amendment regarding Membership and Dues was discussed at the June 30, 2009 meeting of the Board of Directors of The Gesneriad Society and will be substituted for Bylaws Article II in its entirety. The Board of Directors recommends the adoption of this revision to our Bylaws, which will be voted on at the Annual Membership Meeting to be held in Richmond, BC, Canada, on July 2, 2010.

The purpose of this change is to enable the Board of Directors to update existing and create new membership classes in a timely manner in order to attract new members to the Society and retain existing members. In addition, the amendment removes the requirement that dues be collected on a calendar-year basis. Membership benefits of current members would be maintained or enhanced under this proposal.

The current Bylaws state:

ARTICLE II - Membership and Dues

Section 1. Eligibility – All persons and organizations interested in gloxinias and other gesneriads shall be eligible for membership in the Society, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may revoke the membership of any individual member or organization for just cause.

Section 2. Classes of Membership – There shall be six (6) classes of membership known as Individual, Family, Sustaining, Research, Life, and Honorary Life memberships and such other classes of membership as the Board of Directors may deem necessary for the operation of the Society. All classes of memberships except Life Memberships shall be on an annual basis. Membership dues are payable in advance and shall cover the calendar year.

Section 3. Individual Membership – An individual member shall be entitled to vote in person at any membership meeting (note Article VI, Section 2). Annual dues with respect to individual members shall be recommended by the Board of Directors and voted upon at any subsequent membership meeting, provided notice of any proposed change from the amount in effect on January 1, 1963, shall have been announced to all members as provided in Article V, Section 2. Three-year individual and family memberships may be made available at reduced rates as set by the Board. The share of such dues allocated to the journal GESNERIADS subscription shall be determined by the President, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Section 4. Family Membership – A Family Membership of two people (member and spouse, or parent and child) shall be entitled to two votes in person at any membership meeting but shall have only one annual subscription to GESNERIADS. Family Membership annual dues shall be $1.00 more than individual dues.

Section 5. Sustaining Membership – A Sustaining Member shall be an individual or organization whose annual dues payment shall be a minimum of $. The excess above the amount of Individual Membership dues shall not be designated as to use. A Sustaining Member is entitled to one vote in person at a membership meeting,

Section 6. Research Membership – A Research Member shall be an individual or organization whose annual dues payment shall be a minimum of $. The excess above the amount of Individual Membership dues shall be designated for the support of botanical or horticultural research projects of the Society as proposed by the Research Fund Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. A Research Member is entitled to one vote in person at a membership meeting.

Section 7. Life Membership – A paid Life Member shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues upon the payment of the Life Membership fee which shall be fifteen (15) times the annual individual dues. Paid Life Members are entitled to one vote in person at any membership meeting and receive a subscription to GESNERIADS.

Section 8. Honorary Life Membership – Any person may be elected by the Board of Directors as an Honorary Life Member in the Society. An Honorary Life Membership is entitled to one vote in person at a membership meeting.

Motion: To replace Article II in its entirety with the following:

ARTICLE II - Membership and Dues

Section 1. Eligibility – All persons interested in gesneriads shall be eligible for membership in The Gesneriad Society. A majority vote of the Board of Directors may reject or revoke any membership for just cause.

Section 2. Membership Classes – The Board of Directors shall be responsible for defining all membership classes.

Section 3. Benefits – Unless otherwise stipulated in the membership class definition, each membership entitles the holder to one vote in person at any membership meeting, or for any matter on which the membership is asked to vote, one subscription to GESNERIADS, and any other benefits that the Board of Directors may from time to time decide upon for one or more classes of membership.

Section 4. Dues – The following apply to all membership classes unless otherwise stipulated in the membership class definitions: a) Dues are payable in advance; b) The basic term of membership shall be twelve months; c) Dues shall be recommended by the Board of Directors and voted upon at any subsequent membership meeting, provided that notice of any proposed change shall have been announced to all members as provided in Article V, Section 2; d) The Board of Directors may establish multi-year membership rates that will become effective upon written announcement to the membership; e) The dues for a given class of membership will depend upon the various benefits associated with that class.

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Seed Fund

Gussie Farrice <f.farrice@verizon.net>
Carolyn Ripps <rippscs@aol.com>

As I write this message, New Year's eve is just hours away. The weather is bitterly cold and it is snowing here in the Northeast. I dream of convention and the warm weather. As members of The Gesneriad Society, we are quite lucky as we have at our disposal the seeds of many genera. They will grow into plants – all will have fibrous roots but some will also produce tubers or rhizomes. I hope that many of you will take advantage of our wonderful variety of seeds and try something new to grow this year.

I look forward to seeing many of you at convention. Both co-chairs will attend along with our seed boxes. Remember that you need a valid passport if you are traveling to Canada. If you do not have one, be sure to apply for one early.

Recent donations from the following are gratefully acknowledged: Marilyn Allen, Marlene Beam, Karyn Cichocki, Lynne Dibley, Jonathan Ertelt, Frank Kahn, Nancy Kast, Leong Tuck Lock, Mauro Peixoto, Carolyn Ripps, Fran Russom, Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, Peter Shalit, Betsy Sherwin, Daniel Steele, MJ Tyler, and Brian Wilson.

Send orders for hybrid seed to:
Gussie Farrice, 121 Nelson Avenue, Staten Island, NY 10308

Seed Packets — $2.00 each

Please
- To pay by credit card, send your credit card number, expiration date, and signature, and indicate if the card is Mastercard or Visa ($6.00 minimum)
- Make checks payable to the The Gesneriad Society in U.S. funds
- Provide a self-addressed, stamped envelope (non-U.S. orders will have the postage added to their credit card bill)
- List alternate choices
- Include your membership number (first number on your mailing label)

Note
- There is a limit of one seed packet of a single variety per order
- There is a limit of 25 seed packets per order
- There is a household limit of 50 seed packets per calendar year

Seed Fund – Hybrids

Achimenes (D)
'Carmencita' × self
• hybrid mix (B,L)
• *longiflora* × 'Klaus Neubner'
Aeschynanthus (B)
'Thai Pink'
• hybrid, lg orange/red
Chirita
• *caliginosa* × *sericea* (LM)
'Dreamtime' × self (sp. 'New York' × *flavimaculata*)
Chrysothemis (F,LM)
• *pulchella* hybrid mix
hybrid mix
Columnea (B)
• 'Aladdin's Lamp' × self
'Bold Adventure' × self
hybrids (orange)
Episcia (H,L,B,F)
• *cupreata* hybrids × 'Suomi'
cupreata hybrids mix
lilacina 'Blue Nile' × self

• hybrid mix
mixed hybrids (5 crosses)
Eucodonia (D,F,P)
hybrid mix
Gesneria (H,F,L)
'Flashdance' × self
• 'Sundrop'
Kohleria (D)
hondensis hybrid × 'Bermuda Red'
• hybrid mix
Nematanthus
'Cheerio' × self
Seemannia
'Medusa' × self
Sinningia (D)
canescens × *leucotricha* 'Max Dekking'
cardinalis × *glazioviana*
• *cardinalis* hybrid (peach) × self
cardinalis 'Innocent' × *iarae* (LM)
(*cardinalis* 'Innocent' × *iarae*) × self
(*cardinalis* × *iarae*) × self
cardinalis × double orange hybrid
(*cardinalis* 'Skydiver' × *iarae*) × self
eumorpha hybrids mix (F,R)
glazioviana × *leopoldii* F2 (LM)
guttata × *speciosa* 'Cabo Frio'
(*iarae* × *cardinalis* compact) × self
leopoldii × *iarae*
(*leucotricha* × *bulbosa*) × self
(*leucotricha* × *cardinalis*) × self
sellovii small orange hybrid × self
(*sellovii* × 'Apricot Bouquet') × self
(*tubiflora* × 'Apricot Bouquet') × (*sellovii* × *tubiflora*)
(*tubiflora* × *incarnata*) × self
• (sp. "Florianopolis" × *leopoldii*) × self
• *warmingii* × *curtiflora* F2
'Anne Crowley' (F,L)
• 'Apricot Bouquet' seedling ×'Apricot Bouquet' (LM)
'Apricot Bouquet' × self (LM)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × self (LM)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × *conspicua* (F,L)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × (*conspicua* × *eumorpha*) (F,L)
'Beata' × self (*leucotricha* × *leopoldii*)
'Bewitched' × self (F,L)
'Claire's Choice' × self
'Delta Fox' × self (F,P)
'Desafinado' × self
'Diego' (red) (F,L)
'Diego' (pink)
'Dollbaby' × self
('Dollbaby' × 'Mercury') × self
'Doris' F3 × self
• 'Elin' × *leucotricha*
• 'Good Pink' × self (F,L)
'Gyllenblom' × 'Raketbain'
'IO' × self
• 'Jubilee' × self (F,L)
• 'Krezdorn Yellow' × self (L)
• 'Krishna' × self
'Lavender Crest' × self
'Little Imp' × self (F,P)
'Maiden's Blush' × self (F,P)
• 'Mark Twain' × self
• 'Mother of Pearl' × self (F,P)
'Mothers Day' × self (F,L)
• 'Neese' × self
'Ozark Pink Petunia' × self
'Pale Beauty' × self (L)
'Pink Ice' × self
'Pink Pearl' × self
• 'Premier Pink' × self (F,P)
'Pure Pink' × self (F,P)
'Purple Crest' × self
'Raketbain' × self
'Ruby Red' × self (F,P)
• 'Scarlet Sunset' × self (F,P)
'Star Eyes' × self
'Super Orange' × self
'Tampa Bay Beauty' × self (L)
• 'Ted Bona' × self (F,P)
'Vevette' × self
'Xanadu' × self F2
• 'Georgia Sunset' hybrid mix
"Hummingbird Mix"
hybrid (peach) × self
miniature hybrid mix (F,P)
• miniature hybrid mix (lav/purple (F,P)
pink hybrid mix
peloric hybrid mix
peloric hybrid mix, red
Super Mini F5
***Sinningia speciosa* hybrids** (F,R)
blue mix
blue × self
mini
  lavender
  pink
  • purple
  red
  rose
  white
orchid/purple mix
pink & rose pink
pink mix
pink/white mix
pink dwarf
• purple peloric
purple w/spots
purple × pink
red mix
red w/spots
red w/white edge
white w/red spots
white/lavender
"California Minis"
Chiltern hybrid
blue slipper
blue slipper × self

lavender & pink slipper × self
lavender slipper
pink slipper
red slipper
mixed slipper
• AC1503 × *speciosa* 'Regina'
Small's dwarf mix
Charles Lawn hybrid mix
• Early Giant mix
• Jack Evans purple mix
• Jack Evans red mix
mixed hybrids

Smithiantha (D)
• 'Little One' (F,L)
• hybrid mix (F,L,M)

Streptocarpus
• ('Amethyst' × self) × self
'Amy' × self
• 'Bethan' × self
'Black Panther' × self
'Bristol's Charm' × self
'Bristol's Daisy Jane' × self
'Bristol's Gum Drop' × self
'Bristol's Hey Mei' × self
• 'Bristol's Hot Rod' × self
'Bristol's Ice Castle' × self
'Bristol's Luv It' × self
'Bristol's Popsicle' × self
'Bristol's Ripe Melon' × self
'Canterbury Surprise' × self (V)
('Canterbury Surprise' × 'Bristol's Leopard Skin') × self
'Canterbury Surprise' × 'Charlotte'
'Canterbury Surprise' × 'Coral Flair' (V)
'Canterbury Surprise' × 'Emily's Song'
• 'Cape Beauties' × self (F,P)
('Cape Essence' × 'Iced Pink Flamingo') × un-named hybrid
'Charlotte' × self
'Charlotte' × 'Northwoods Bear-ly Salmon'
'Crystal Wonder' × self
• 'Demeter' × self
'Electric Blue' × self
'Elegance' × self
'Ella Mae' × self
'Ella Mae' × "Blue Variety"
'Falling Stars' × self
'Fancy Pants' × self
'Fernwood's Bam Bam' × *modestus*
'Fernwood's Cherries Jubilee' × self
'Fernwood's Fairy Princess' × self
'Festival Wales' × self
'Fleischle's Princesse' × self
'Fleischle's Roulette Cherry' × self
'Franken Dainty Lady' × self
'Franken Jane Elizabeth' × self
'Franken Stacey' × self
'Good Vibrations' × (*primulifolius* × *rexii* selfed)
'Hera' × self
'Ice Berg Blues' × 'Guidelines'
'Ice Berg Blues' × 'Crystal Beauty'
'Ice Berg Blues' × ('Canterbury Surprise' × 'Bristol's Leopard Skin')
'Ice Berg Blues' × 'Paper Moon'
'Iced Amethyst Showoff' × 'Bristol's Bluebird'
'Iced Amethyst Showoff' × 'Susan'
('Iced T' × 'Twilight') × ('Canterbury Surprise' × 'Happy Snowflake') × self
'Jane Elizabeth' × "Blue Variety"
'Jenny' × self
• 'Joker' × self
• 'Karen' × self
'Keri's Purple' × self
'Kim' × self
'Kitten Face' × self
'Midnight Flame' × self
'Mini Pink Fu' × self
'Northwoods Bear-ly Salmon' × self
'Northwood's Bear-ly Salmon' × 'Iced Amethyst Showoff'
'Northwoods Bear-ly Salmon' × 'Velma'
Pale lilac netted × self
'Park's Holiday Hybrid' × self
• 'Party Doll' × self
'Passion Pink' × self
• 'Pegasus' × self
'Persephone' × self
'Pink Ice' × self
• 'Popsicle' × self
'Royal' (red)
• 'Royal' (white/pink stripes)
'Sandra' × self
'Scarlet Glitter' × unknown
'Somerset Purple Ice' × self
'Spooky' × self
'Stacey' × "Blue Variety"
'Sue mini' × self
• 'Susan' × self
• 'Suzie' × self
• 'Thalia' × self
'The King' × self
• 'Ulysses' × self
'Velma' × self
• 'Winterwood' × 'Iced Pink Flamingo'
(*confusus* ssp. *confusus* × *polyanthus* ssp. *verecundus*) × self
• *johannis* × unknown
• (*montigena* × *rexii*) × self
• *montigena* × *rexii* (natural hybrid)
(primulifolius × *rexii)* × self
(*primulifolius* × *rexii* selfed) × ('Cape Essence' × 'Iced Pink Flamingo')
• *rexii* × *gardenii*
rexii hybrids
• Wiesmoor hybrids
hybrid, lt blue/dk blue lines
• hybrid, lg purple
hybrid, lg white
hybrid, lg mixed colors
hybrid, pink/pink

hybrid, red
hybrid, red × self
hybrid, white/pink × self
hybrid mix
Dibleys Dragon Mix
Dibleys Pink Bouquet Mix
New Zealand hybrid mix

Subgenus *Streptocarpella*
hybrids
'White Butterfly' × self

Intergenerics
Paliavana prasinata × *Sinningia macropoda* MP 944
Paliavana prasinata × *Sinningia reitzii* MP 949
• ×*Gloximannia* 'Circe' × self

Mixed gesneriads

• denotes LIMITED quantities

Seed Fund Key

(A)	Alpine or cool greenhouse	(LM)	Low to medium height
(B)	Suitable for hanging basket	(M)	Medium height; 1 to 2 feet
(D)	Has dormant period, forming tubers or rhizomes	(MT)	Medium to tall
		(P)	Petite or miniature; under 6"
(F)	Blooms readily in fluorescent light	(R)	Rosette in form
(G)	Recommended for greenhouses; requires space	(S)	Requires sun to bloom
		(T)	Tall plants; generally over 3 feet
(H)	Requires humidity and warmth	(U)	Unifoliate or single leaf
(L)	Low growing; not more than 12"	(V)	Leaves may be variegated

The Shopping Mall

"OZARK" Sinningias, African Violets and other Gesneriads. Email: <plantman@ipa.net> (no catalog). Dave's Violets, 1372 S. Kentwood Avenue, Springfield, MO 65804 (417) 887-8904 **<www.davesviolets.com>**.

OUT OF AFRICA, Blooming Streptocarpus. Send $1 for catalog. Gary S. Mikita, 2842 Brown St., Portage, IN 46368. Phone (219) 763-4861. E-mail garymikita@cs.com **<www.garys-out-of-africa.com>**.

MRS STREP STREPS – Streptocarpus, Chiritas, and other Gesneriads. Email for list of available plants. Kathy Spissman, 4086 Brownlee Dr., Tucker, GA 30084. Phone (770) 939-5289. Email: **mrsstrepstreps@comcast.net**.

PAT'S PETS, Gesneriads and African Violets. Send $2.00 for catalog. Pat's Pets, 4189 Jarvis Rd., Hillsboro, MO 63050. Phone (636) 789-3604. E-mail PATSPETS@sbcglobal.net. Internet Home Page (catalog) **http://www.patspets1.com**.

HGA

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Frances Batcheller 1913-2009

For a round-robins article published in the May/June 1962 issue of THE GLOXINIAN, *Frances wrote:*

"My plants are grown on nine windows, plus four shelves which receive some daylight, incandescent and fluorescent light. Three windows have metal trays with pebbles in them. Saintpaulias do well in the northeast windows, temperature approximately 68 degrees. The southwest windows are protected by a thin curtain. Smithianthas, Kohlerias, Aeschynanthus, Diastemas, Hypocyrtas [Nematanthus], and caulescent Streptocarpus succeed. Gloxinias bloom, but plants are leggy. Most Columneas are shy bloomers. Episcias fail. I am growing about 28 genera (125 species or hybrids), as well as a number of Saintpaulia cultivars. With all these Gesneriads, I have no room for anything else."

Profile of Frances Batcheller published in the January 1963 issue of GLOX NEWS, *newsletter of the Greater New York Chapter (courtesy of Michael Riley, reprinted in part):*

"Frances Batcheller attended Boston Art Schools and the Gloucester School of Theater. It was while combining these talents in costume and scenic design at the Gloucester Summer Theater, she met Joe. Raising a family (Diantha and Denis) and helping Joe further his career in University Theater kept Frances quite busy with little time for her other love – gardening. The "kids" are big now and Dr. Joe is head of the Speech and Drama Department at the University of New Hampshire. Frances has the opportunity to apply herself to her indoor garden. She has over 500 plants on her windowsills in every room of the house.

Coming from a scientifically minded family (father and two brothers were members of the physics department at MIT), it is natural that she should take the scientific approach to the love of horticulture acquired from her mother. Fortunately for us, Frances chose the family of Gesneriaceae to study. She has raised, studied, drawn and recorded in her files facts about all of the members of this family she could latch onto. Dr. Joe has helped with many fine photographs. Frances is internationally recognized as a foremost authority on this plant family.

Although she has a large international correspondence, Frances always finds the time to answer questions of anyone who asks. She writes for THE GLOXINIAN, GSN (of which she is Assistant Editor), GLOX NEWS and others."

[Reprinted in this issue of GESNERIADS *are two articles written by Frances for* THE GLOXINIAN *in 1964.]*

Remembering Frances

From Mary Bozoian – Sadly, we are sharing the passing of a very special person. To have known Frances Batcheller is to have had someone very special in one's life. She died on November 27, 2009, at the age of 96, having enriched the lives of many people.

An authority on the Gesneriad Family, Frances enthusiastically shared her knowledge with others, treating the simplest question (even if you mispronounced a plant name) with the same dignity as her interactions with the experts. Through her lecturing, writing, hybridizing, teaching judging schools, participating in the presentation of chapter and national shows, conducting her critiques of the judging of convention shows and many other gesneriad-related activities, Frances generously shared her fondness for and expertise regarding gesneriads.

In 1978, Frances was one of the earliest recipients of The Gesneriad Society's Award of Appreciation. In the mid-1980's the Society's first endowment (the Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund, named in her honor) was established to ensure that the goals of the Society would be supported by a strong financial foundation.

Frances was special to everyone who knew her, but New England Chapter members were especially fortunate to have both Frances and her husband as active chapter members. Following Joe's death in 1988, Frances continued to regularly participate in the New England Chapter and attended conventions through 2002.

Frances & Joe Batcheller at the
1977 Convention in Minneapolis

Frances with Mary Bozoian
on tour at the 1998 Convention

The past few years Frances has had some health problems. On a number of occasions, a fall would cause a hospitalization and rehabilitation; but she always looked forward to going home. However, as she developed other health problems, Frances settled in and expressed pleasure with the care she was receiving at St. Ann's, a facility in Dover, NH. An avid reader, Frances continued to enjoy books that a neighbor brought her from the Durham public library.

If you knew Frances, you know how special she was and how much she enjoyed sharing her knowledge of gesneriads. If you didn't know her, perhaps some of the rest of us can try to share what she taught us as enthusiastically and generously as she did."

From Peter Shalit (extracted from his blog) – "When I was a young boy discovering gesneriads in the 1960's, Mrs. Batcheller was truly the Goddess of Gesneriads. Or maybe the Oracle; she seemed to know everything. She was the Technical Editor of several editions of How to Know and Grow Gesneriads and was Guest Editor for the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens Gesneriad Handbook. I wore out several copies of each book, studying them more intensely than my high school homework.

I met Frances in person for the first time in 1965 at my first AGGS Convention. To me she was a rock star and so I was more than a little intimidated. To my delight and amazement she treated me not as a pesky kid, but as a peer, patiently discussing various aspects of gesneriad botany and culture with me. Afterwards I started writing her letters full of questions about gesneriads. She always replied the same day, sometimes even including a package of plant starts. She was a class act, a unique and wonderful individual."

From Judy Becker – "I met Frances at my first convention in 1968 when I was very new to gesneriads. Her knowledge and work over the years are impressive."

From Michael Kartuz – "My memories of Frances and those days in New England are foggy at best, but I do remember it was a wonderful time and learning experience for all of us in the New England Gesneriad Society. Frances was always willing to help and share her knowledge of gesneriads and share her plants among our members."

From Susan Grose – "I joined the New England Chapter of The Gesneriad Society in 1968 after seeing its gesneriad exhibit at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Spring Flower Show. It was a fascinating exhibit of colorful flowering gesneriads exhibited in a way to encourage home growing by amateurs. This exhibit inspired me to find out more about gesneriads at my local library. I checked out all the books containing information about gesneriads and searched the periodical listings for gesneriads and found some articles written by Frances Batcheller. When I joined the New England Chapter and met Frances, I learned that she and her husband had been responsible for organizing the chapter exhibits at the Massachusetts Spring Flower Shows. It was indeed a privilege to work with Frances and Joe on subsequent exhibits as a chapter member.

Frances gave many informative programs to our chapter and invited members to her home in New Hampshire for meetings and judging schools. I was in awe of her basement growing area under lights. I remember Frances being so generous in sharing her plants. If anyone admired a plant or asked about it, she immediately offered to share it, and if she wasn't able to spare a cutting or rhizome at that time, she remembered and brought one to the next meeting for you, always a pleasant surprise.

Frances taught the first judging schools I attended in the New England Chapter. There are several points she made that I will always remember. She said poor grooming could downgrade an otherwise blue-ribbon show plant to a much lower score. Maximum points in the grooming category can always help, and there are few excuses for not having near perfection in grooming. So I always try to groom my plants really well so I don't lose points in that category. It has paid off many times. Another point she made once is "bigger is not necessarily always better." Not everyone has the capability of growing huge specimens. While often they are spectacular, a judge should consider all the aspects of specimens and not be over-influenced by sheer size. I am so grateful she initiated the convention flower show critiques that occur following judging. I wouldn't have missed one for the world. Frances will be remembered as an extremely knowledgeable grower, generous sharer of plant material, and patient teacher. She made substantial contributions to our gesneriad world and she has been my primary mentor for the over forty years I have been growing gesneriads. Thank you, Frances."

From Michael Riley – "Frances was my first judging teacher at my first convention in 1978 – what a perfect scenario. She was not only diplomatically pragmatic in her teachings, but it all translated to the showroom and ... it all made sense. She not only sought out my show entries to compliment me, but she happened to bring one of her own along, a perfect Best in Show *Aeschynanthus micranthus*. Nothing better than 'teaching by example.' How many people could apply the adjective 'thriftiness' to a plant and define it in a manner that was perfectly logical. Frances and I worked

Frances and Friends

Judges Critique at the 1989 Convention

Judges Critique at the 2002 Convention

Judges Critique at
the 1993 Convention

Frances with Ben Paternoster
at the 1997 Convention

together on the Board for the next twenty years, often gently testing each other on points of logic and sanity, all for the good of the whole process of judging, and growing an organization of gesneriad lovers. She taught her lessons well and we learned, some of them."

From Paul Susi – "One of my memories of Frances that will stay with me was the 'recognition' that she gave to one of my convention show entries (maybe Chicago or Nashville) when I had entered a *Chirita* species 98-083. It was just coming into wide cultivation and, during the judges' critique, she stopped to comment that we should keep an eye out for this species since it seems to have great potential. Remember, I had been out of the loop since 1990 and was in awe of Frances (deservedly so). Anyway, that my non-award winning plant should elicit this comment from Frances was gratifying."

From Jeanne Katzenstein – "In the early 80's, I attended a lecture about alpine gesneriads given by Frances at a Rock Garden Society conference in the Northeast. Enthralled, I then joined an AGGS round robin on alpine gesneriads and still have some early letters written to the group filled with words of wisdom from Frances. We both enjoyed growing gesneriads in our outdoor gardens, not just inside our homes.

Since joining AGGS over 30 years ago, I have read everything Frances wrote for our journal (and that was a great deal) and listened intently at every judging school she taught at convention. I was amazed at her knowledge of Gesneriaceae and her ability to share her enthusiasm. She was an inspiration to me as I realized early on that you didn't need a degree in botany to study, grow, and thoroughly enjoy these wonderful plants."

From Ben Paternoster (extracted from Appraisal) – "Frances Batcheller, a Master Judge, gesneriad hybridizer, and the previous Chairperson of Shows and Judging died at the end of 2009. Stating that Frances was the previous chairperson is an understatement. Frances was ***the first*** and served for 25 years as chairperson. She wrote the book! Frances is responsible for developing The Gesneriad Society's judging system. She was a great lady, respected, admired, and possessed of great dignity. As a new judge in the Society back in the seventies, I was in awe of her ability to stand before a group of judges and field some of the most difficult questions with great diplomatic skill. I marveled at her knowledge of the plants and their botany. Frances was an icon.

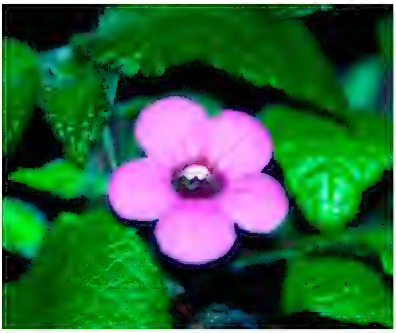
Over the years I had the privilege to work closely with her on the convention judging schools. I learned a great deal from her and we became good friends. I was humbled by the invitation to succeed her when she decided to retire in 1995. How does one follow in the footsteps of an icon? As you all know, I am a different person and there have been lots of changes in the gesneriad world as well as the world at large. I have tried to maintain the essence of Frances' judging philosophy: Do not create lots of rules to deal with specifics; judge the plant as a whole as you see it before you.

In more recent years, Frances dealt with health issues and was unable to attend conventions after 2002. It is difficult for me to conceive of the thought that our newer judges may not know who she was nor had any personal contact with her. What a loss for them! For those of us who knew her and benefited from having been taught by her, we are most grateful for that privilege. Frances – a grand lady and a grand legacy!"

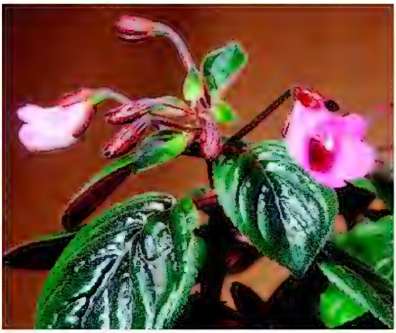
Photos of Frances and friends by Joe Batcheller (courtesy of their daughter, Diantha Lavoie), Jeanne Katzenstein, Mary Bozoian, Paul Susi, and Michael Riley.

Most photos of Frances' hybrids by Joe Batcheller, with additional photos courtesy of Dale Martens, Jeanne Katzenstein, Bob Stewart, and Paul Susi.

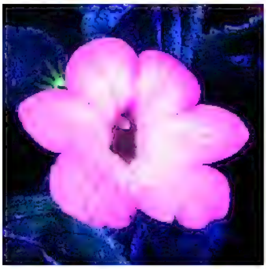
From 1961 to 1997, Frances hybridized many gesneriads. Pictured here, on the cover, and on page 49 are some of the more than forty hybrids she registered:



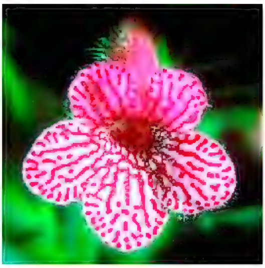
Nautilocalyx 'Dekla' IR76142



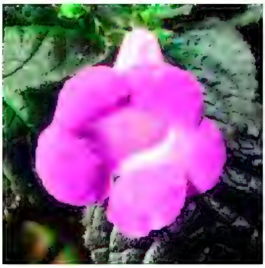
×*Gloximannia* 'Arion' IR81218



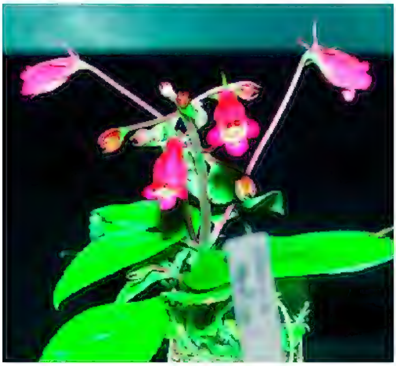
×*Achimenantha*
'Kuan Yin' IR61011



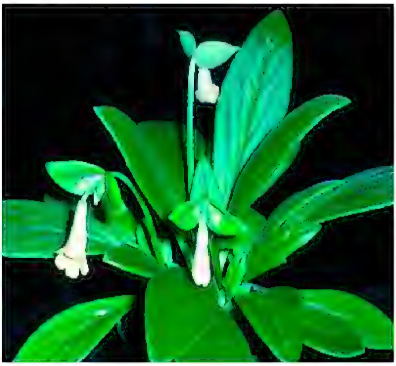
Kohleria 'Rongo'
IR64054



×*Achicodonia*
'Tyche' IR81219



Seemannia 'Medusa' IR76143



Chirita 'Hotei' IR97516

Cover photos by Joe Batcheller:

×*Gloximannia* 'Medea' IR83293	*Sinningia* 'Benten' IR73123
×*Achicodonia* 'Isis' IR66088	*Kohleria* 'Tane' IR78159

Botanical Short-Hand

Frances Batcheller

Reprinted (and updated), this was one of the first of many articles written for THE GLOXINIAN *by Frances Batcheller. It was originally published in the January/February 1964 issue.*

The botanical terms that occur in plant descriptions can be troublesome for the general reader. Nevertheless, a working vocabulary of these terms is essential for any serious student of plants. If a description is not understandable, it is of no value to the reader. Actually, the time spent in learning a botanical vocabulary is worthwhile from the standpoint of efficiency. It is a form of short-hand, using concise words in place of lengthy or ambiguous phrases. Original botanical descriptions are written in Latin, and this has created an international language, comprehended by botanists all over the world. Perhaps this means of universal communication is one reason for the cooperation which has been evidenced by botanists since the Renaissance period.

The following paragraphs deal with some of the terms useful in studying Gesneriaceae. They are, of course, also applicable to other plant families.

Roots and Root-like Stems

A shoot emerges from a germinating seed. Roots form at one end of this shoot. These roots are fibrous in character, hair-like and spreading in all directions. There are also two types of root-like storage stems that occur in the Gesneriaceae. Some New World genera form tubers. These are solid potato-like structures formed early in the life of the seedling and are perennial in nature. The tubers do not normally divide, but increase in size from year to year. Another type of stem modified for storage is the scaly rhizome. This modified stem occurs in a larger number of New World and a few Old World genera. It is an annual structure, generally being produced towards the end of the growing season. As several rhizomes are usually produced by each plant, this storage stem also serves to multiply the plant efficiently. The rhizome has the appearance of a small pine cone. It is constructed of fleshy scales or reduced leaves packed around a central stem. Broken pieces or even single scales can generate a new plant. If these rhizomes occur above ground in leaf axils or in the flower cluster, they are termed propagules. As another type of modified stem, stolons occur in the genus *Episcia*. These are shoots produced from the leaf axils, usually with small scale-like leaves along the stem with a rosette of leaves at the end. Stolons root easily.

Types of Plants

The opposite end of the terminating shoot produces leaves. Cotyledons are the first pair of leaves produced by a germinating seed. The Gesneriaceae were divided into two groups on the basis of cotyledons by B. L Burtt of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland. The Old World plants have unequal cotyledons, with one of the pair expanding while the other remains small. The one-leaved or monophyllous *Streptocarpus* is an extreme example of anisocotyly, as the whole vegetative plant consists of one enlarged cotyledon, which in a few species may grow to the dimensions of several feet in length. The flower stalks arise from the midrib of this enlarged cotyledon. The New World group, including also a few gesneriads from New Zealand, Australia, and adjacent islands, have cotyledons of equal size or exhibit isocotyly. The revision by B. L. Burtt based on cotyledons is a more fundamental distinction than the earlier method of classification based on inferior or superior ovaries, as all flowering plants can be divided into two groups on the basis of cotyledons, the monocotyledons and dicotyledons. It is, however, an inconvenient method for identification, being dependent on living material, as the cotyledons are rarely preserved and not adaptable for use in herbaria for identification.

Leaf Patterns

The stem area where leaves originate is the node, and spaces between such areas are internodes. The angle between the plant stem and the leaf stem is called the axil, where leaf or flower buds may form. Leaves are arranged in such a way that all receive as much light as possible. This pattern is called a leaf mosaic. Plants have several different solutions to this problem of obtaining maximum sunlight. Leaves may be alternate, with only one leaf at a node. This is an uncommon arrangement in the Gesneriaceae, occurring in *Gesneria, Rhytidophyllum*, and *Rhynchoglossum*. The majority of gesneriads have an opposite arrangement of leaves, with two leaves at a node. There are several variations to this type of leaf mosaic. Decussate, from the Roman numeral X, indicates that two adjacent pairs of leaves are at right angles to each other, one pair may point north and south, the other pair east and west. Anisophylly (meaning unequal leaves), a more unusual arrangement, is well illustrated in some gesneriads such as *Columnea* and *Alloplectus* (the genus name that means diversely plaited). This is the pairing of a small and a large leaf at each node, with one size first on the left and then on the right side of the stem. A third arrangement may be whorled, where three or more leaves occur at a node. *Sinningia douglasii* is a good illustration of this type. The rosette plant has very short internodes and the leaves appear to radiate outward in a circle.

Leaves may grow closely to the plant stem without any leaf stalk. This condition is referred to as sessile. If the leaf has a stalk, or petiole, it is said to be petiolate. The expanded part of the leaf is called the blade or lamina. The extension of the stalk through the leaf is called the midrib or midvein. The lateral veins branch from this midrib. Bracts are reduced leaves which sometimes appear on the flower stalks. Gesneriad leaves are usually simple, that is without lobes or deep indentations.

Leaf Shapes

The following eight shapes commonly occur in the Gesneriaceae. (1) Linear leaves have parallel sides, with the length about twelve times the width, illustrated by *Columnea linearis*. (2) Lanceolate leaves have a narrow tip, enlarged at the base with the length about three times the width. (3) Elliptic leaves have the greatest width in the center and taper evenly to both ends. (4) Oblong leaves have parallel sides, with the length about twice the width. (5) Ovate leaves are egg-shaped, widest below the center, with the length about one-and-a-half times the width. (6) Orbicular leaves are round, with the length and width equal. *Saintpaulia orbicularis* exemplifies this form. If the pattern is reversed with the wider part at the tip rather than the base on the two unsymmetrical shapes, the prefix ob- is used, becoming (7) oblanceolate or (8) obovate.

The base of the leaf may be cordate or heart-shaped. *Smithiantha* leaves are of this type. Another form of base is cuneate or wedge-shaped as in *Gesneria cuneifolia.* If the two sides of the leaf are unequal and do not reach to the same area of the petiole, the base is oblique. This form occurs frequently in the genus *Achimenes.*

An acuminate leaf tip is one with somewhat concave sides that end in a sharp point. An acute leaf tip, also sharp-pointed, has straight or slightly convex sides. Both these forms occur in *Aeschynanthus.*

The edge of the blade may be entire, or without any indentations. If the edge is wavy, it is undulate or repand. If there are indentations, it may be crenate, with rounded scallops, or serrate with sharp teeth pointing forward like a sawblade, or dentate with the teeth pointing outward.

The surface of the leaf may be smooth or glabrous, without hairs, like *Codonanthe macradenia.* The surface may be bullate or blistered like *Nautilocalyx bullatus.* The hair covering of plant organs is called the indumentum. One of the more difficult problems for the novice is to distinguish the various types of hair covering, but they are important in identification and classification and are much used in species differentiation of Gesneriaceae. A magnifying glass is necessary for close observation. A few of the terms used to describe the indumentum are as follows. Pubescent is a covering of soft short hairs, with the leaf covered but not matted. It is sometimes used as a general term in comparison to glabrous, which means lacking hairs. Velutinous is a velvety covering, composed of short dense erect hairs like carpet pile. Sericeous is a silky covering, composed of fine appressed hairs. Strigose is a covering of stout, sharp appressed hairs. Hirsute is a covering of coarse stiff erect hairs. Tomentose is a matted covering of woolly, tangled appressed hairs. Glandular hairs, with a sticky round tip, occur in gesneriads, particularly around the throat of a flower. Stellate, or star-shaped hairs, composed of a stalk and branched tip, occur in *Rhynchoglossum obliquum.*

PLATE I

1. Tuber
2. Scaly rhizome
3. Scale and section of rhizome
4. Stolon
5. Propagules and whorled leaf arrangement
6. Anisocotyly
7. Isocotyly
8. Alternate leaf arrangement
9. Opposite, anisophyllous leaf arrangement
10. Linear leaf
11. Lanceolate leaf
12. Elliptic leaf
13. Ovate, egg-shaped leaf
14. Oblong leaf
15. Orbicular, round leaf
16. Cordate, heart-shaped base
17. Cuneate, wedge-shaped base
18. Auriculate, eared base
19. Oblique base
20. Acuminate tip
21. Acute tip
22. Wavy undulate edge
23. Crenate edge
24. Serrate edge
25. Dentate edge
26. Erect hairs
27. Appressed hairs
28. Glandular hairs
29. Stellate hairs

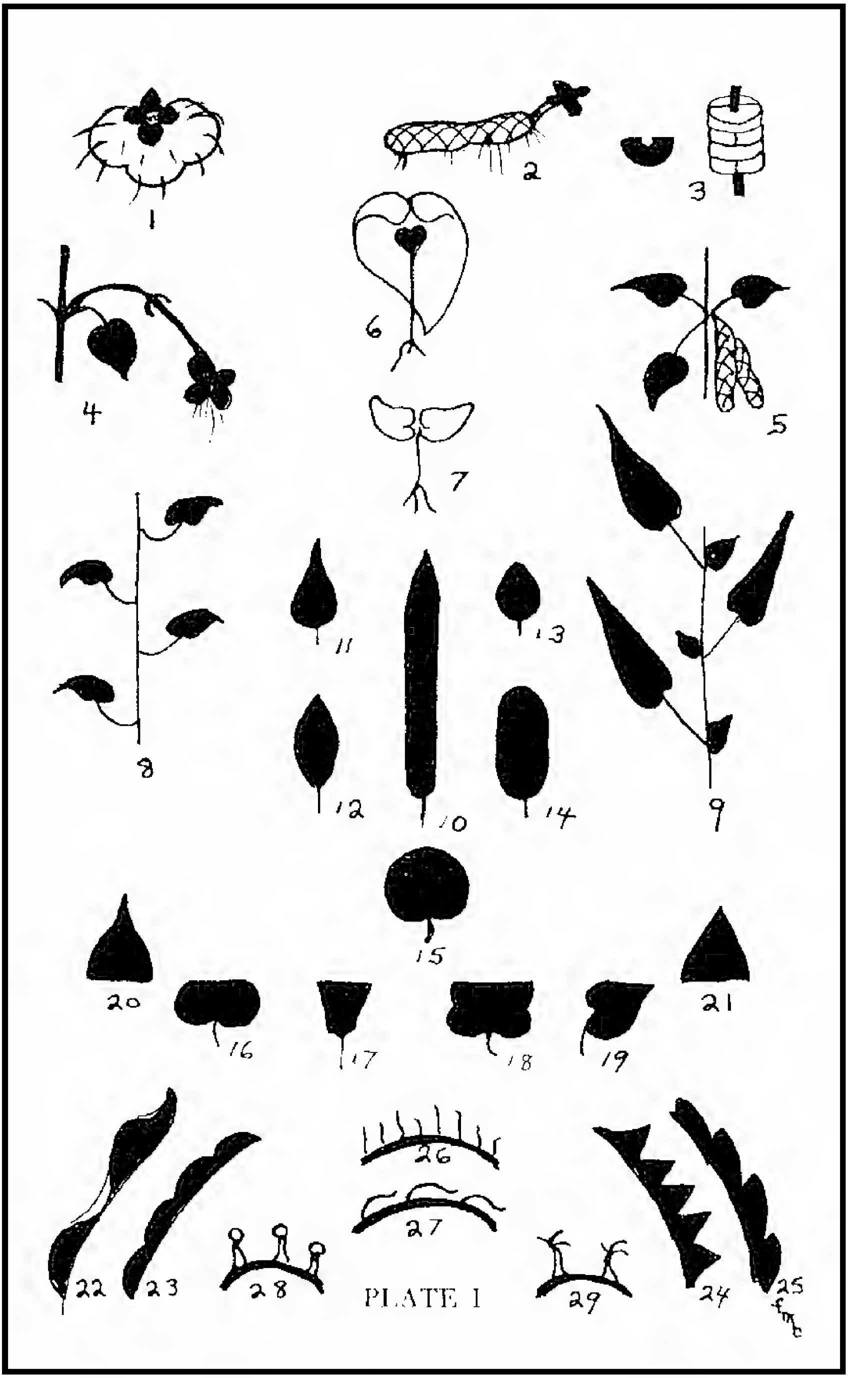


PLATE I

Illustrations (by Frances Batcheller) are schematic and not to scale

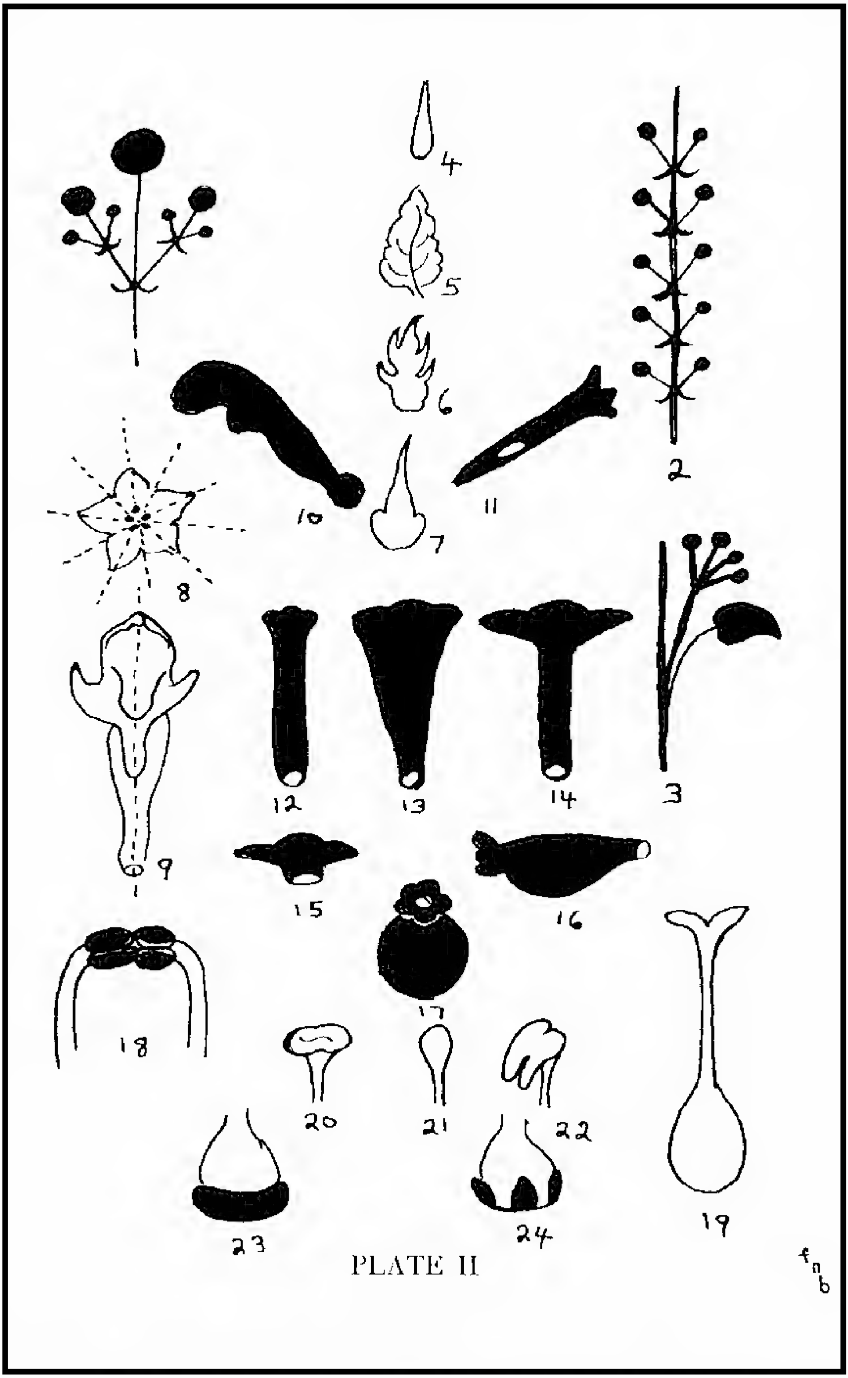


PLATE II

Illustrations (by Frances Batcheller) are schematic and not to scale

PLATE II

1. Cyme, determinate inflorescence
2. Raceme, indeterminate inflorescence
3. Umbel, axillary inflorescence
4. Linear sepal
5. Foliaceous, leafy sepal
6. Pectinate sepal
7. Alate, winged sepal
8. Actinomorphic, regular corolla
9. Zygomorphic, irregular corolla
10. Corolla with galea and saccate base
11. Corolla with spur
12. Cylindric corolla
13. Infundibuliform, funnel-shaped corolla
14. Salverform corolla
15. Rotate, wheel-shaped corolla
16. Ventricose, swollen corolla
17. Urceolate, urn-shaped corolla
18. Connate stamens
19. Pistil with bi-lobed stigma
20. Stomatomorphic, mouth-shaped stigma
21. Capitate stigma
22. Emarginate stigma
23. Disk
24. Glands

Inflorescences and Flowers

There are two fundamental types of inflorescence or flower cluster — determinate and indeterminate. The determinate type is exemplified by the cyme, more characteristic of Old World than New World gesneriads. In a cyme the primary flower terminates or determines the growing axis of the inflorescence. Secondary blooms arise from axial or side-growing axes of the inflorescence. Secondary blooms arise from axial buds of bracts on the flower stalk. The raceme and axial flowering are indeterminate inflorescences more characteristic of New World gesneriads. This type is much simpler in design. The growing axis is indeterminate, extending indefinitely until limited by season or strength of the plant. In the raceme, flower stalks of equal length arise from the axils of bracts on the main axis. Axial flowers arise from the axils of leaves on the main stem of the plant. In some species of *Kohleria* the leaves become smaller toward the apex of the plant and approach closely to the terminal raceme characteristic of *Smithiantha* and *Gloxinia*. The umbel occurs in Gesneriaceae as a variant of the axial inflorescence when several flowers are grouped in a single axil, with the individual flower stalks, or pedicels, arising from the tip of a common stalk, the peduncle. Sometimes several flowers are clustered in an axil without a common peduncle. The scape is a leafless flower stem arising from the base of the plant as in some species of *Streptocarpus*.

Four Cycles or Whorls in a Flower

1. Calyx

There are four cycles (whorls) or parts to a complete flower. The lowest or outer cycle is the calyx. This organ is derived from five highly modified leaves, fused together for more or less of their length. The individual segments are called sepals. If the calyx is said to be gamosepalous, the segments are fused for their entire length, as in *Aeschynanthus radicans*. Some sepals are leafy or foliaceous as in *Drymonia*. If the sepals are long and narrow, joined only at the base, they are linear. If the midribs and edges of the sepals are swollen or prominent, the calyx is costate or ribbed. If there are extra projections on the sepals, they are winged or alate as in *Rhynchoglossum*. If the edge of the sepal has cocks-comb like indentations, it is pectinate, as in the *Trichantha* section of *Columnea*. If the tips of the sepals are bent back, they are reflexed. The calyx serves to protect the bud and to some extent the seed pod.

2. Corolla

The second cycle or whorl of the flower is the corolla. This is also formed of five segments in the Gesneriaceae, and the segments are gamopetalous or fused to a considerable extent, forming a tube. Therefore the segments are not generally referred to as petals, but as petal lobes. The expanded lobes at the end of the corolla are called the limb. The top of the tube is the throat leading to the mouth at the limb. If the base of the corolla is extended beyond the bottom end of the tube, it is spurred or calcarate, illustrated by *Sinningia pusilla*. If the two upper lobes of the corolla are fused together and arched over the throat, this is a galea or helmet such as occurs in *Sinningia cardinalis*. If the edges of the corolla lobes are fringed like a deerskin jacket, it is referred to as fimbriate, as in *Alsobia dianthiflora*. It is ciliate if it has hairs along the edge like eyelashes. The corolla is said to be bordered if the edge is of a different color from the rest of the limb as in *Sinningia* 'Emperor Frederick'.

There are two basic types of corolla. If the shape is regular and symmetrical, it is called actinomorphic. It may be cut into equal halves through several different planes. Actinomorphic forms are more prevalent in cultivars than species. They are represented by the "star" *Saintpaulia* cultivars and bell-type *Sinningia speciosa* varieties. If the corolla can be cut in only one plane to yield two equal halves, it is said to be irregular, unsymmetrical, or zygomorphic. In the Gesneriaceae, zygomorphic forms are more frequently found than actinomorphic. *Nematanthus* and many of the *Columnea* species are zygomorphic. The corolla serves to protect the essential inner parts of the flower and to attract pollinators, either insects, birds, or bats.

There are a number of terms for different corolla shapes. Bilabiate means two-lipped and is of common occurrence, with the unequal lobes usually divided into two for the upper and three for the lower lip. A rotate corolla is wheel or saucer shaped, with a short tube and expanded limb at right angles to the tube. *Conandron* is an example of this type. Cylindric corollas have a long tube of uniform diameter with a short limb, exemplified by *Gesneria reticulata*. Infundibuliform or funnel-shaped corollas have a gradually expanded tube with the lobes not sharply angled. *Streptocarpus rexii* is of this type. Salverform corollas have a narrow tube abruptly expanded into a wide spreading limb. *Achimenes longiflora* exemplifies this type. Campanulate corollas are presented by the upright or bell-shaped Sinningias. Ventricose or gibbous corollas, swollen on the lower side of the tube, are well exemplified by the genus *Nematanthus*. Urceolate or urn-shaped corollas have the tube evenly enlarged in the lower part and narrowed at the throat with small lobes. *Kohleria tubiflora* represents this form.

The angle of the corolla relative to the flower stalk, or pedicel, is also of importance in identification. It may be erect if it faces upright, oblique if it is at less than a 90 degree angle, horizontal if at right angles, or pendulous if it hangs down.

3. Stamens

The third cycle or whorl consists of the stamens. Generally there are either two or four stamens in Gesneriaceae, except in some cultivars. As general floral construction implies a ratio of the same number of sepals, petals and stamens, or perhaps a double number of stamens, there should be five stamens in gesneriads. Sometimes the missing ones are represented by small pegs between the stamens which are called staminodes. Stamen reduction represents a gain in efficiency achieved by using animal pollination rather than wind pollination. The stamen consists of two parts – the stalk or filament and the anther or pollen sac. In gesneriads the anthers are commonly fused together, either in pairs, a square of four, or in a star or circle. Sometimes the filaments coil up and pull the anthers down out of the way of the lengthening style as a mechanism to avoid self-pollination.

4. Pistil

The fourth cycle or whorl of the flower consists of the pistil. This consists of three parts. The base is called the ovary and contains the ovules or potential eggs. The stalk is called the style. The tip of the style is called the stigma. The stigma has various forms and when in a receptive condition is usually sticky or has slight projections to catch the pollen. Bilobed is the most common form, with the tip split into two parts, which may roll back to some extent, like the end of a dandelion stem. The stigma may also be stomatomorphic or mouthshaped. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between these two forms of stigma until they reach maturity. If the end of the stigma is simply enlarged, it is capitate. If the tip is turned to one side and notched at the end, it is emarginate as in *Chirita lavandulacea.*

The ovary may be glabrous or hairy or vary in color from the style. At the base of the stamens there may be a nectary ring or disk. If this disk is reduced to separate segments, the segments are called glands, generally two to five in number, although two may be fused together with only an indentation at the top to indicate their double character. The purpose of this organ is apparently to secrete nectar. The disk is usually shiny and sticky, and is white, yellow or orange in color and can be an important characteristic for identification.

An earlier method of dividing the Gesneriaceae family into two or more subfamilies was based on the position of the ovary. It is superior if the ovary appears above the base of the corolla. It is inferior if it appears below the corolla as an extension of the pedicel. One must frequently slice the flower in half to determine the position of the ovary. This earlier superior-inferior classification resulted in some rather unnatural groups and does not seem to indicate true affinities so well as the newer cotyledon classification.

Seed Pods or Fruits

If the flower has been successfully pollinated, which requires the transfer and presence of pollen grains on a receptive stigma, a tube grows out from each grain down the entire length of the style until it reaches an ovule in the ovary. There the nuclei of the pollen tube and the egg fuse to complete the process of fertilization. The ovary then enlarges to form a seed pod or fruit. There are two general types of fruits. Indehiscent fruits that provide no regular method for opening or splitting along a suture are called berries and are usually fleshy, as in *Columnea.* Dehiscent fruits that split open along definite lines or sutures upon ripening are called capsules, and these can be fleshy or dry. However, capsule is a general term for any dry dehiscent fruit. A follicle splits only on one edge, a legume opens on two edges. In the Gesneriaceae the capsule may be globose as in *Saintpaulia ionantha*, linear as in *Chirita*, or twisted as in *Streptocarpus*. In *Aeschynanthus* the fruit is very long and pendulous.

The forms of pods or fruits assist in disseminating the seeds. Many of the capsules can act like medicine spoons after splitting open, and rain will wash the seeds out in drops, or the wind will carry them away. The twisted pods are probably adapted to drier conditions and have a spring-like ejection method. The long pods of *Aeschynanthus* can swing in the wind from the epiphytic trailing plants and achieve wide distribution. The berries are no doubt designed to be eaten by birds or other animals.

Seeds of the Gesneriaceae are minute, but there are many in a fruit. *Aeschynanthus* and several allied genera have seeds equipped with hairs to facilitate wind dispersal.

For identification and classification of gesneriads, some of the most important points to consider are the indumentum of stems, leaves, and ovary; shape of leaves and number of vein pairs; disk and glands; number of stamens; shape of stigma; type of inflorescence; and the type of fruit. Type of modified stem is important, but it is not always given in descriptions. Color and size of leaves are often too variable to be useful, but the ratio of length to width in leaves was used by Dr. Conrad Morton of the US National Herbarium in differentiating species in large genera. The size of the flower is more constant, but the color frequently cannot be judged from preserved specimens, and unless a standard color chart is used with living material, color names have too personal a meaning for any exactness and can be too variable.

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Frances Batcheller earned the Sweepstakes Award at the 1966 Convention in Lexington, MA.

One of her blue-ribbon entries was *Alsobia* (formerly *Episcia*) *dianthiflora* grown in a strawberry jar and awarded Best Gesneriad Grown in a Creative Manner (photo by Joe Batcheller)

GESNERIADS
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Compiled by Judy Becker

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All of the members of the Vancouver African Violet and Gesneriad Society are looking forward to hosting the 54th Annual Gesneriad Society Convention! We've already put in our order for lots of warm, sunny weather to help us show our city off at its very best. We hope you will have the time to spend a few extra days with us before or after convention.

The Radisson Hotel Vancouver Airport (which is not located at the airport but in downtown Richmond, just south of Vancouver) will be our "home" for the week and will extend its special room rates three days prior to and after all the official convention fun and festivities have come and gone. There is much to see and do in the Vancouver area that will keep you enthralled for many hours. (Visit <www.gesneriadsociety.org> for links to many of the attractions mentioned below.)

On Thursday we will be visiting the University of British Columbia's renowned botanical garden, but also not to be missed are the VanDusen Botanical Garden and the beautifully landscaped quarry garden at Queen Elizabeth Park atop Little Mountain. In the third largest Chinatown in North America, the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Classical Chinese Garden is a must-see.

A day trip to Stanley Park, the Jewel of Vancouver, offers more than enough to see and do for everyone. Less than a mile from the downtown core, itself with ample shopping and cultural attractions, this 1,000-acre park opened in 1888 and a year later was dedicated to the city by Lord Stanley as Vancouver's first park.

For those of you who love to shop while staying close to home base, Richmond Centre and Lansdowne shopping malls are easily accessible from our hotel. It is well worth paying a visit to Steveston, a historic neighborhood in Richmond near the South Arm of the Fraser River.

Across the street from our convention hotel is the Aberdeen Station of the Canada Line, part of the combination subway/elevated rapid transit system that links Richmond and the airport with Vancouver. At the end of the line is Waterfront Station, the former western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway which is now beautifully restored to its former glory. Across the street is Harbor Centre. An exterior elevator ride to the top will deliver you to the "The Lookout," a rotating observation deck 430 feet above the city. Back down on terra firma, return to Waterfront Station for a trip "overseas" via Seabus to Lonsdale Quay in North Vancouver where you will find restaurants and shops to delight you. Where else can you easily access popular attractions in one of Canada's major cities and two neighboring municipalities, then return to your starting point, all for the $9 cost of a transit day-pass?

From quaint and quirky shops on Granville Island and Gastown to the hip and very chic ones along Robsonstrasse, a sky ride atop Grouse Mountain for the jaw-dropping view, a visit to the Capilano Suspension Bridge to reacquaint yourself with the living forest, or a day trip to Butchart

Gardens in Victoria – all of it is waiting for you here, not to mention cuisines to please your palate from the myriad of cultures that abound. Add to this unique West Coast experience a very generous helping of your passion for gesneriads. How can you possibly **not** come? This July in beautiful, natural Vancouver – Your Passport to Gesneriads. Be there!

Passport to Gesneriads – Near and Far

Doris Brownlie, Convention Speakers Chair
<jtbrownlie@idirect.com>

I am in awe of the speakers who have consented to come to Vancouver to speak to us this year. They are all busy working men and have arranged to spend some of their holiday time with us. For that I am most grateful.

On Thursday night, our speaker will be **John R. Clark**, a Ph.D. graduate from Washington State University. He is currently Director of the Gesneriad Research Center at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens in Sarasota, Florida. Specializing in Old World members of the Gesneriaceae, John R. uses plant molecular systematics to interpret the relationships between gesneriads. Since 1997, he has participated in and coordinated numerous expeditions to the tropics including trips to Trinidad, Costa Rica, Samoa, Fiji, Hawaii, and the Solomon Islands. As a member of The Gesneriad Society Board of Directors, John has been working with other Society members to develop and implement a gesneriad conservation initiative within the Society.

John R. Clark's latest research has taken him to the edge of the world in search of gesneriads and their origins. Join John R. as he discusses the gesneriads of Southeast Asia and the Pacific and explains his theories on their evolution and diversification. Not just a dull science lecture, John R. will also be recounting many of the close-calls, mishaps, and other note-worthy events that make tropical field work and island hopping an adventure tale worth hearing.

The first speaker on Friday will be **Vladimir Kalgin** from Moscow, Russia. He has been making the long trek across the Atlantic to attend the AVSA and The Gesneriad Society conventions during the past few years. He is an AVSA and a Gesneriad Society judge. He translated the AVSA judging manual for his people in Russia. In 2002 he founded the Dom Fialki (Violet House) shop in Moscow. It is a unique shop, selling just Saintpaulias and other gesneriads, and where growers have shows, meetings, and presentations. Vladimir began the publication of a full-color magazine about Saintpaulias and other gesneriads. He and Tatiana, his wife of 32 years, are both graduates of the Moscow State University with degrees in Economics followed by Ph.D. degrees. They have two children. After being a university professor for 15 years, Vladimir moved to the investment banking business. Tatania still lectures at the university.

Vladimir will speak about the history of Saintpaulias and other gesneriads in Russia, first under Communist rule to its changes under the new regime. Vladimir has been involved since the nineties and he will tell how the societies have grown and how the shows have progressed.

Also on Friday we will hear from **John L. Clark**, Ph.D., assistant professor at the University of Alabama and director of the herbarium at the Alabama Museum of Natural History. John has dedicated more than six years living and working in the Andes of Latin America. He is a researcher and advocate for the conservation of biodiversity.

John's talk will highlight one of his recent projects on the systematics of the gesneriads of Cuba. He has visited Cuba over ten times since 2006 through the University of Alabama Cuba initiative. You are invited to enjoy John's talk and view pictures of gesneriads that have rarely been photographed and to learn about some of the botanical treasures of the Caribbean.

Our final speaker on Saturday morning will be **James Smith** who has been a professor in the department of Biological Studies at the Boise State University of Idaho since 1992. He completed his Ph.D. on the systematics of *Columnea* sections *Stygnanthe* and *Pentadenia* at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. His research interests have been on the systematics and evolution of Gesneriaceae.

Jim will be speaking about *Columnea* – the largest genus in terms of number of species in New World Gesneriads. Classification within the genus has been controversial in the past. Jim will explain how a recent collaboration with John L. Clark (University of Alabama) and Marisol Amaya Márquez (Universidad Nacional de Colombia) has resulted in the proposal of a new classification system which he will reveal during his lecture.

I am a traveler and am looking forward to seeing many far and distant countries where gesneriads grow by attending these lectures. I also look forward to learning more about the genus *Columnea*. Please join me. I am sure you will not regret it!

Passports in Hand – Now What About the Phyto?

Bill Price <billprice@shaw.ca>
Convention Chair

In order to facilitate your traveling to Vancouver with plants, here is some information about getting the necessary documentation for bringing gesneriads into Canada, as well as back home. Most of this information about bringing plants into Canada will refer to attendees coming from the US. Attendees from other countries will also need to get a phytosanitary certificate but from their own country's equivalent of the Animal Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS), a US federal agency.

In many states, an appointment can be made and the APHIS inspector will come to your home. The fees are different in each state (a fixed or a variable rate depending on travel or other factors.) I would suggest doing your research now and having the inspection done within a week of your date of departure. This web site will give you information on whom to contact in your state:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/plant_exports/ecs/index.shtml>

Before having the plants inspected, you will need to have the following specific information available. (This information pertains both to phytos obtained before coming to Canada and when leaving Canada.) In some areas you may be able to enter this information online before your inspection appointment.

- Origin (your home address is OK; use the hotel address when you obtain your phyto in Canada);
- Destination (the convention hotel address is fine, or your home address when departing Canada);
- Means of travel (e.g., airplane, including flight number, or car);
- Number of boxes;
- The border crossing you will be using. For flights coming into Vancouver, you can simply note "Vancouver International Airport" (and your airport when returning home) and for those driving from/to Seattle, the car border crossing is "Blaine/Peace Arch;"
- The number of species and hybrids in each genus. If you have one Sinningia hybrid and two species, list "Sinningia sp – 3 plants." Species or hybrid names are not needed;
- Cuttings can be noted similarly (e.g., "Kohleria sp – 7 bags of cuttings");
- Growing medium of your plants should be artificial or soilless mix.

Also keep the following in mind when your plants are inspected at home:

- You will be attending a show and will be bringing the plants back home afterwards;
- If the inspector is not familiar with gesneriads, inform him or her that they are houseplants and would not survive outside;
- You can also mention that there are no gesneriads listed on CITES (the international code protecting endangered species);
- If you are asked, you should confirm that your plants or cuttings are brought as gifts and not for sale.

When you get your certificate, you may bring in fewer plants than you have had inspected, but not more.

For your return home with your plants, we have arranged for several inspectors to be present over an expanded time period to make the process reasonably smooth. Through the information supplied with your registration, we will schedule inspections to accommodate your needs as much as we can.

Most of the convention attendees from countries other than the US are well experienced with their countries' inspection requirements. For attendees traveling back to the US, all the information listed above will be needed for the Canadian inspectors. For those returning home with show plants, a "re-export certificate" will be issued. The cost per phyto certificate may be around $22 CAD, with the actual cost depending on several factors.

I hope this information will encourage you to plan to bring show plants to convention. And if you have any questions or concerns, please email me at <billprice@telus.net>. Looking forward to seeing you at the convention!

Convention Auction

For the silent auction in Vancouver we are asking for your donations of gesneriad or horticulturally related items. We like to highlight plant material at the live auction — show plants, new hybrids, unusual plants and so forth. We realize that live plant material from members outside Canada might pose a problem so . . . use your imagination! All auction proceeds benefit the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund. If you cannot attend convention, you may send your item to Dr. William Price, #325-1200 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6Z 2C7, Canada.

At the Vancouver convention this year we will be holding the live auction at Saturday's luncheon and, as we did in 2009, we will again auction fifteen minutes in the sales room with Jon Dixon at the 2011 Convention in Philadelphia. The silent auction will run its usual course, from Friday morning to just before the Saturday luncheon. All items won, from either the silent or the live auction, can be picked up after the luncheon. This year those show plants that are in the live auction will be brought to the luncheon so that winners can easily claim them.

Remember to bring your auction donation form with you to convention with your auction donations! It will be included in your confirmation packet.

Questions about the auction can be addressed to Suzie Larouche at <development@gesneriadsociety.org>.

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The Genus *Chrysothemis*

Laurence E. Skog & Jeanne Katzenstein

These gesneriads are tuberous-rooted natives of the American tropics. Plants are upright to 18 inches tall and have large, thin, green or dark-reddish leaves, with flowers in axillary clusters. Although the corollas are small and short-lived, the calyces are often brightly colored and ornamental and persist for several weeks, prolonging the show after the corollas are finished. The tuber requires a period of dormancy after blooming. Mature plants require a six-inch or larger pot and loose soil kept constantly moist. The leaves turn brown at the edges if the soil is allowed to dry out. Humidity must be high. Tip cuttings will root easily, and some species produce aerial tubercles. *Chrysothemis pulchella* and *C. friedrichsthaliana* are the two species in cultivation often grown as garden or greenhouse plants for their attractive persistent calyces and bright yellow flowers.

Here is a more complete picture of the genus.

Establishment of the Genus: *Chrysothemis* Decne., Rev. Hort.[ser. 3, 3] 21: 242 (1849).

Etymology (history of the word): Either derived from the Greek χρυσούς, *chrysous* = golden, gold-colored, and θεμις, *themis* = law, rule, or άνθη, *anthē*, άνθεμον, *anthēmon* = flower, alluding to the bright yellow or orange flower color, or (less probably) named after Chrysothemis of Greek mythology.

Synonyms: *Tussaca* Reichenbach (1827); *Tussacia* Benth. (1846).

Placement of the Genus: Family Gesneriaceae, subfamily Gesnerioideae, tribe Episcieae.

Geographical Distribution: Guatemala to Ecuador, Central Brazil, the Guianas, Venezuela, and Lesser Antilles.

Habitat: In damp places and on rocks in forests, usually at low elevations.

Habit: Terrestrial or epiphytic perennial herbs with tubers. Stems succulent, erect or rarely decumbent, subquadrangular. Leaves opposite, (sub)isophyllous, membranous. Petiole short, blade usually decurrent. Cymes axillary, sometimes appearing terminal by overtopping the stem apex, pedunculate, of 1-9 flowers, often umbellate, bracteolate. Sepals connate, calyx inflated or campanulate to urceolate, sometimes winged, yellow green, orange, or red. Corolla tube cylindric, gibbous, internally with a ring of hairs at the stamen insertion, mouth oblique; limb flaring, lobes rounded, entire, yellow to orange with darker lines. Stamens 4, didynamous, included, staminode lacking; filaments slender, flattened, basally connate and inserted shortly above the corolla base; anthers orbicular, sometimes coherent, dehiscing by longitudinal slits. Nectary a bilobed dorsal gland, rarely of four separate glands. Ovary superior, globose, conical, or ovoid, pilose; stigma bilobed. Fruit a fleshy, bivalved capsule, globose to ovoid, included in the persistent calyx.

Pollinators: Probably euglossine bees and/or hummingbirds; seed dispersal possibly by ants that are attracted by the fleshy funiculi.

Chromosome number: 2n = 18.

Type species: *Chrysothemis pulchella* (Donn ex Sims) Decne.

Species: 6.

Chrysothemis dichroa Leeuwenb., Acta Bot. Neerl. 7: 331 (1958). (Calyces red, angled or winged; corollas orange or yellow)

Chrysothemis friedrichsthaliana (Hanst.) H.E. Moore, Baileya 2: 87 (1954). (Leaves bright green; calyces yellow-green, not angled; corollas light yellow)

Chrysothemis kuhlmannii Hoehne, Sellowia 9: 43 (1958).

Chrysothemis pulchella (Donn ex Sims) Decne. Rev. Hort. [ser. 3, 3] 21: 242 (1849). (Leaves shiny, green, bronze, or brown; calyces orange; corollas yellow or red) (Includes the former species *C. villosa.*)

Chrysothemis rupestris (Benth.) Leeuwenb., Acta Bot. Neerl. 7: 336 (1958). (Calyces not angled or lobed, cuplike)

Chrysothemis semiclausa (Hanst.) Leeuwenb., Acta Bot. Neerl. 7: 338 (1958). (Calyces red, angled; corollas yellow)

Earliest illustration: *Chrysothemis pulchella* as *Besleria pulchella*, Bot. Mag. 28: pl. 1146 (1808).

Common Names: None known.

Selected references:

Feuillet, C. & J.A. Steyermark. 1999. Gesneriaceae, pp. 542-573, in Steyermark, J.A., et al., eds, Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana, vol. 5. Missouri Botanical Garden Press: St. Louis, reg. rev. (Venezuela).

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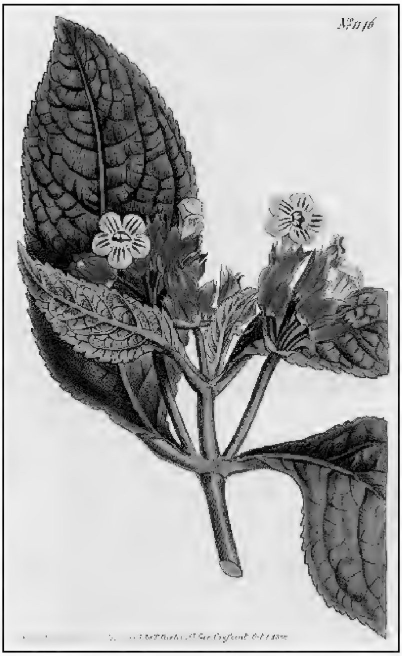
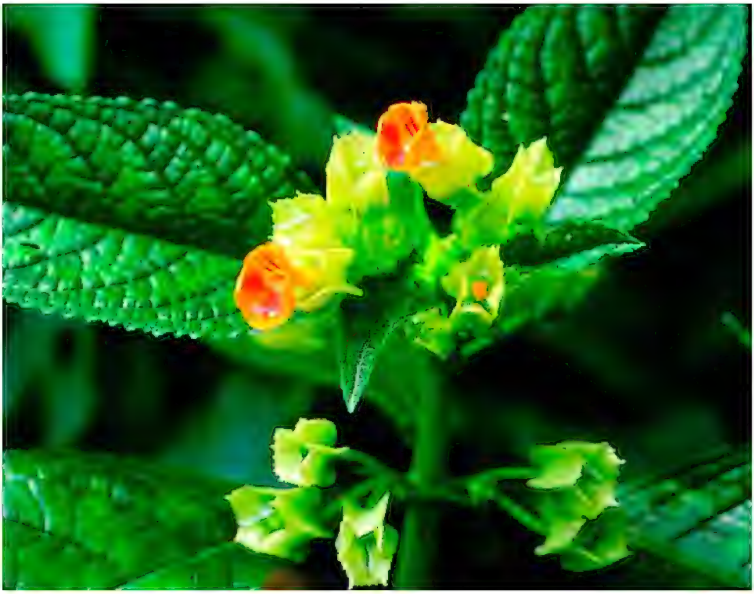
Skog, L.E. & C. Feuillet. 2008. 155. Gesneriaceae, pp. 1-136, in Jansen-Jacobs, M.J., ed., Flora of the Guianas, Ser. A: Phanerogams, Fasc. 26. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew: Richmond, U.K., reg. rev. (Guianas).

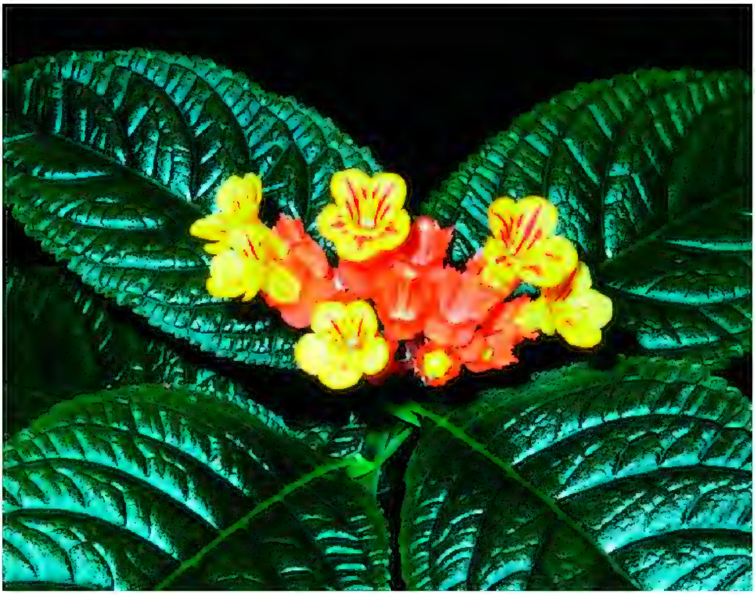
Skog, L.E. 2001. Gesneriaceae, pp. 1114-1128, in Stevens, W.D. et al., eds., Flora de Nicaragua. Monographs in Systematic Botany from the Missouri Botanical Garden, vol. 85, part 2, reg. rev. (Nicaragua).



Chrysothemis pulchella illustrated as *Besleria pulchella* in Curtis's Botanical Magazine 28: pl. 1146 (1808)



Chrysothemis friedrichsthaliana
growing in situ in Cali, Colombia (1972)



Chrysothemis pulchella
grown by Maryjane Evans

Chrysothemis pulchella – Fascinating House Plant

Frances Batcheller, Arthur Belchier, Irwin Rosenblum

(Reprinted, and updated, from the January/February 1964 issue of THE GLOXINIAN.)

The wonderful plant family Gesneriaceae contains so many attractive, interesting, and unusual members that it is impossible to become bored with growing them. One genus that deserves greater distribution than it has at the present time [1964] is *Chrysothemis*, especially the species *C. pulchella.* This genus has a name taken from Homer's legends of ancient Greece. Chrysothemis, of the blood-stained House of Atreus, was a daughter of infamous Clytemnestra and Agamemnon, leader of the Greek forces against Troy. Endowed with a pliable temperament that would "bend before the strong," she led a less eventful life than her more publicized brother and sisters. Iphigenia was sacrificed for a favorable wind to blow the Greek fleet across the Aegean Sea, and Orestes and Electra were pursued by furies for avenging their father's murder. Chrysothemis was included in the valuable treasure offered to Achilles by Agamemnon in an attempt to unite the Greek forces, but the offer was refused by the sulking warrior.

Whatever the reason for the original choice of name for the genus, one interpretation could be the symbolism of the yellow flower as the gold of Mycenae marked with the blood red of the Trojan War. At one time the genus was called *Tussaca* or *Tussacia* and is sometimes so listed.

Chrysothemis is a small genus of a half dozen species occurring in the West Indies as well as northern South and Central America. It can be distinguished from other gesneriads by the following combination of characteristics: tubers, succulent stem, leaves of a pair equal in size, axial flowers in an umbellate cluster, colored calyx composed of winged sepals joined together except at the tip, four united stamens, and a posterior gland. At the present time, two species are in cultivation in the United States: *Chrysothemis pulchella* and *C. friedrichsthaliana.*

Chrysothemis pulchella (the latter word meaning beautiful), although known to botanists in the 19th century, has appeared in our country only recently. This plant was illustrated in Curtis's Botanical Magazine in 1808 under the name of *Besleria pulchella* or the striped-flowered *Besleria.* The plant had been brought to England from Trinidad. Its main attraction is the long-lasting orange calyx. The plant is fast-growing, floriferous, easy to propagate, and the corolla, although fleeting, is quite beautiful. The following description is of a four-month old plant grown from a stem cutting obtained from Cornell University.

Plant from Cutting

It is tuberous rooted, with a pale green, succulent, square stem 1/2 inch across. Internode length is 1 to 1-1/2 inches. The leaves occurring in equal and opposite pairs, are medium green, thin, with upper surface glossy, wrinkled, and rough due to fine hairs; lower surface is dull green. The ovate leaves are coarsely crenate and measure to 8 inches long by 5 inches across. Petioles are very short, less than a half-inch long. Branches develop quickly in lower axils. When a branch is removed for propagation, another soon appears in the axil between branch and leaf. Flowers appear in bracted umbels of 3 to 6 blooms in all upper axils. The upright flowers are borne on 3/8 inch light brown pedicels from a green peduncle 1 inch long. The calyx is green at the base, orange (Nickerson 5YR 7/11) elsewhere, has a papery texture and remains in full color on the plant for months. The five calyx lobes are winged, 3/8 inches across by 1/2 inch long.

The corolla, which lasts only two days, has a narrow, slightly pouched tube, 1/8 inch wide by 1/2 inch long, white at the base becoming golden yellow (5Y 9/9) with red blotches on the outer surfaces of the lobes; long pale hairs are found on these surfaces. The limb is slightly 2-lipped with five 1/8 inch lobes, all yellow, the upper two each having three red (7.5R 4/11) stripes radiating outward and the lower three having red stripes and bands. There are four stamens united in a square, which shed their pollen in a day. The stigma is bilobed and the posterior gland is also bilobed.

Quick to Root

A cutting obtained in July was divided in two. The larger part rooted quickly and after four months was 12 inches high, with 10 flower clusters, of which all the calyces were still on the plant in early December. These impart a striking appearance to the plant.

The plant described here does not correspond fully to the description given in botanical literature. Michael Kartuz states that he is also growing one from Cornell, and in addition, one obtained from Dr. Thomas Talpey in Puerto Rico. The latter plant corresponds more closely to the botanical descriptions. It is lower growing and the leaves are a darker green, less shiny and wrinkled on the upper surface, red on the lower side. Other characteristics appear to be the same.

The other species, *Chrysothemis friedrichsthaliana*, has been in cultivation in the United States for some time. At one time it was erroneously labeled *Alloplectus schlimii*. This species has bright green oblong to elliptic crenate leaves which may reach the size of 12 inches long by 5 inches wide. The yellow-green calyx (5Y 8/11) clearly distinguishes it from *C. pulchella*. The corolla is smaller and does not extend as much beyond the calyx, making it less desirable than *C. pulchella*. The seed pod is a blunt capsule and the small seeds are packed in white granular material as in *Episcia* and *Columnea* fruits.

Growing Conditions

Growing conditions suitable for most gesneriads produce vigorous growth on *Chrysothemis pulchella*. It is an unusually tolerant, fast growing plant. In this case, after fast rooting, the plant has been growing in a 5-inch squat plastic pot in Baccto potting soil under cool-white fluorescent tubes at a distance of 6 inches. Temperature is 65-75°F, relative humidity 50-60%. The plant is watered nearly daily, more frequently than most of the others on the bench.

Propagation is very easy. Branch and main stem cuttings, even individual leaves root quickly in a flat of moist vermiculite covered with polyethylene film and kept under subdued fluorescent light. Bottom heat speeds the rooting.

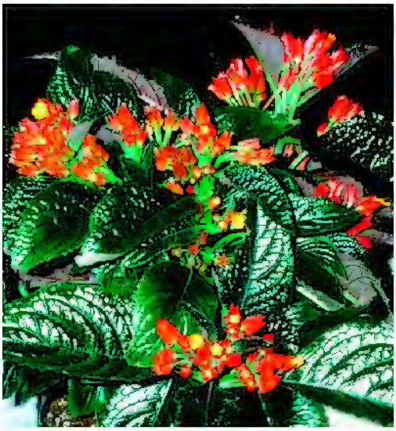
The tuber, probably 1-1/2 to 2 inches across, is at soil level as with *Sinningia* species. Several undeveloped sprouts are visible, indicating that removal of the main stem would quickly lead to new crowns. *Chrysothemis* tubers can be stored in the event of dormancy in the same manner as Florists' Gloxinias, avoiding rot from excess moisture.

Although the calyces have remained firm on the plant nearly three months after flowering, ovaries have not enlarged and it is not clear whether seeds have been set by self-pollination.

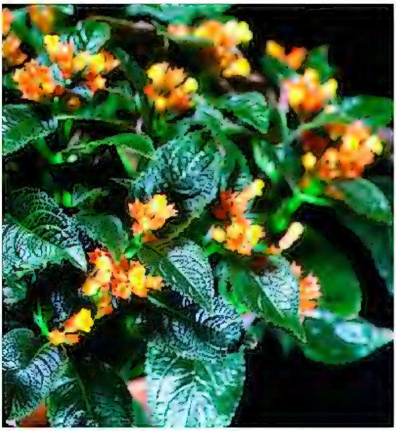
Hybridizing

Hybridizers will be interested in knowing that Dr. Harold Moore in his book "African Violets, Gloxinias and Their Relatives" refers to the genus *Chrysothemis* as being closely related to *Nautilocalyx*. The gametic chromosome count of *C. pulchella* is 9, the same as *Episcia, Drymonia, Alloplectus, Columnea,* and *Nautilocalyx*, all of the tribe Episcieae. *Codonanthe* and *Nematanthus*, also members of this tribe, have 8 chromosomes. However, another tuberous genus, *Sinningia*, has 13 chromosomes.

Chrysothemis pulchella is a worthy addition to our cultivated gesneriads. Although it is not yet readily available [1964], this should soon be remedied so that many growers can enjoy it.



Chrysothemis pulchella
'Black Flamingo' exhibited at
Convention 1988
(photo by Paul Susi)



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April 24 – Massachusetts – New England Gesneriad Society participating in the annual combined plant societies' sale (along with the Begonia Society) at the Josiah Smith Barn, 358 Boston Post Rd., Weston. Saturday 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Contact Lilya Veneziano at 617-479-3680 or <sonytec@aolcom>.

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Gesneriad Register

Judy Becker, Registrar <hybridregistrar@gesneriadsociety.org>
Salisbury, Connecticut, USA

The following registrations should be added to the Registered Gesneriads List found in Appendix C of the 1990 Gesneriad Register.

071007	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Katrina'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Borderline'	Ron Clarke
071008	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Kazia'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Borderline'	Ron Clarke
071009	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Kristin'	S. 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Borderline'	Ron Clarke
071010	*Episcia* 'KD's Ancient Warrior'	*E.* 'Grey Lady' × *E.* 'My Black Beauty'	Karen Dean
071011	*Episcia* 'KD's Fudge Brownie'	*E.* 'Malay Ebony' × *E.* 'Tricolor'	Karen Dean
071012	*Episcia* 'KD's Glittermagic'	*E.* 'Grey Lady' × *E.* 'Sea Cliff'	Karen Dean
071013	*Episcia* 'KD's Green Meadows'	*E.* 'Faded Jade' × *E.* 'Frosted Mint'	Karen Dean
071014	*Episcia* 'KD's Johannes'	*E.* 'Sea Foam' × *E.* 'Pink Gator'	Karen Dean
071015	*Episcia* 'KD's Pink Sapphire'	*E.* 'Tiger Stripe' × *E.* 'Charlevoix'	Karen Dean
071016	*Episcia* 'KD's Rhodochrosite'	*E.* 'Tiger Stripe' × *E.* 'Matowinie'	Karen Dean
071017	*Episcia* 'KD's Silver Dollar'	*E.* 'Grey Lady' × *E.* 'Faded Jade'	Karen Dean
071018	*Episcia* 'KD's Sunset Beach'	*E.* 'Tiger Stripe' × *E.* 'Charlevoix'	Karen Dean
071019	*Episcia* 'KD's Winter Green'	*E.* 'Grey Lady' × *E.* 'Faded Jade'	Karen Dean
071020	*Episcia* 'Rita's Pearl Passion'	*E.* 'Tiger Stripe' × *E.* 'Charlevoix'	Karen Dean
071021	*Episcia* 'KD's Rose Velvet'	*E.* 'Tiger Stripe' × *E.* 'Pink Gator'	Karen Dean
071022	*Streptocarpus* 'Emily's Song'	*S.* 'Ice Wine' × *S.* 'Emily'	Maureen Mark
071023	*Sinningia* 'Sharon'	*S.* 'Grable' × *S.* 'High Voltage'	David Anderson
071024	*Streptocarpus* 'Innominata'	*S.* hybrid 01K-4 × *S.* hybrid 004-2	George Gessert
071025	*Sinningia* 'Asela'	*S.* hybrid (AGGS Lav/Pink Mix) × *S.* 'Super Orange'	Brad Walker
071026	*Achimenes* 'Cote d'Ivoire'	*A.* 'Orange Queen' × *A.* 'Yellow Queen'	Serge Saliba
071027	*Achimenes* 'Dale Martens'	*A.* 'Elegance' × *A.* 'Yellow Queen'	Serge Saliba
071028	*Achimenes* 'Femme Fatale'	*A.* 'Caligula' × *A.* 'Yellow Queen'	Serge Saliba
071029	*Achimenes* 'Golden Lady'	*A.* 'Orange Queen' × *A.* 'Yellow Queen'	Serge Saliba
071030	*Achimenes* 'Hard to Get'	*A.* 'Elegance' × *A.* 'Yellow Queen'	Serge Saliba
071031	*Achimenes* 'Ice Tea'	*A.* 'Elegance' × *A.* 'Orange Queen'	Serge Saliba
071032	*Achimenes* 'Serge's Fantasy'	*A.* 'Elegance' × *A.* 'Rainbow Warrior'	Serge Saliba
071033	*Achimenes* 'Serge Saliba'	*A.* 'Orange Queen' × *A.* 'Yellow Queen'	Serge Saliba
071034	*Achimenes* 'Sweet and Sour'	*A.* 'Orange Queen' × *A.* 'Yellow Queen'	Serge Saliba
071035	*Streptocarpus* 'Cape Baby'	*S.* 'Cape Essence' × *S.* 'Museum of Art'	Nancy Block
071036	*Streptocarpus* 'Confetti'	*S.* 'Bristol's X-ray Vision' × *S.* 'Bristol's Lipstick'	Nancy Block
071037	*Streptocarpus* 'Designer Genes'	*S.* 'Bristol's X-ray Vision' × *S.* 'Bristol's Lipstick'	Nancy Block

***Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Katrina'**, 2007, IR071007, Ron Clarke, UK. (*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Borderline'). Cross made July 2004, planted Nov. 2004 and first flowered June 2005. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Medium growing rosette. Leaves bullate, medium green, 18 cm long × 10 cm wide, elliptic with undulate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 5 mm long. 1 to 6 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 2.5 cm long × 5.5 cm wide, outside of tube white, face white spotted and veined deep violet, top lobes slightly lighter than lower ones, throat white with violet spots and 6 to 8 stripes extending onto lower lobes. Available from hybridizer or F. Davies.

***Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Kazia'**, 2007, IR071008, Ron Clarke, UK. (*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Borderline'). Cross made July 2004, planted Nov. 2004 and first flowered July 2005. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Medium growing rosette. Leaves bullate, medium green, 20 cm long × 11 cm wide, linear with undulate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, split, 5 mm long. 2 to 8 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 3 cm long × 5 cm wide, tube outside white with violet markings. Face white with a mixture of dark and light violet spots and spotted with a light violet edging around all lobes, top lobes thickly veined in dark violet, bottom three lobes dark violet, almost black, throat white with 8 dark stripes extending onto lower lobes. Available from hybridizer or F. Davies.

***Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Kristin'**, 2007, IR071009, Ron Clarke, UK. (*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Borderline'). Cross made July 2004, planted Nov. 2004 and first flowered June 2005. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Medium growing rosette. Leaves bullate, medium green, 20 cm long × 11 cm wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 1 cm long. 2 to 5 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 3 cm long × 7 cm wide, tube outside white, striped and spotted violet, face white, spotted and veined violet and dark mauve, top two lobes spotted and veined violet, bottom lobes dark mauve veined with violet spotting between, bright violet spotting around edges of lobes, throat white, spotted violet with up to 9 mauve bars extending onto lower lobes. Available from hybridizer or F. Davies.

***Episcia* 'KD's Ancient Warrior',** 2007, IR071010, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Grey Lady' × *E.* 'My Black Beauty'). Cross made Aug. 9, 2005, planted Feb. 14, 2006. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette, compact grower. Leaves hairy, silver green center, wide dark chocolate edge with pink veining, 2.5 in. long × 2.25 in. wide, ovate with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Corolla red, salverform.

***Episcia* 'KD's Fudge Brownie'**, 2007, IR071011, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Malay Ebony' × *E.* 'Tricolor'). Cross made Oct. 16, 2005, planted Mar. 29, 2006. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves glossy, quilted, dark brown with red reverse, 3.5 in. long × 2.75 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Corolla salverform, red.

***Episcia* 'KD's Glittermagic'**, 2007, IR071012, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Grey Lady' × *E.* 'Sea Cliff'). Cross made Feb. 15, 2005, planted Sept. 20, 2005 and first flowered Nov. 3, 2006. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves silver to faint mint green, appear to be sprinkled with glitter, edges slightly darker silver, with pebbly texture, 4 in. long × 3 in. wide, ovate, with crenate margin, acute tip, and cordate base. Corolla salverform, red.

***Episcia* 'KD's Green Meadows'**, 2007, IR071013, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Faded Jade' × *E.* 'Frosted Mint'). Cross made Feb. 10, 2005, planted Sept. 14, 2005. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette, compact. Leaves mint green, edged in dark green, quilted with crenate edge. Corolla salverform, red.

***Episcia* 'KD's Johannes',** 2007, IR071014, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Sea Foam' × *E.* 'Pink Gator'). Cross made Feb. 15, 2005, planted Sept. 14, 2005. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves glossy metallic purple, light green midrib, and purple brown pebbly edge, 4 in. long × 3 in. wide, ovate with crenate margin and cordate base. Corolla salverform, red.

***Episcia* 'KD's Pink Sapphire'**, 2007, IR071015, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Tiger Stripe' × *E.* 'Charlevoix'). Cross made Feb. 15, 2005, planted Sept. 14, 2005. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves glossy, quilted, silver green with light pink metallic edge, veined green-pink, 3.75 in. long × 3 in. wide, ovate with crenate margin and cordate base. Corolla salverform, red.

***Episcia* 'KD's Rhodochrosite'**, 2007, IR071016, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Tiger Stripe' × *E.* 'Matowinie'). Cross made Mar. 1, 2005, planted Nov. 11, 2005. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves mint green, overlaid with metallic rose, quilted edge, new growth metallic rose with silver veins, 3.75 in. long × 3 in. wide, ovate with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Corolla salverform, red.

***Episcia* 'KD's Silver Dollar'**, 2007, IR071017, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Grey Lady' × *E.* 'Faded Jade'). Cross made Feb. 15, 2005, planted Sept. 14, 2005. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves silver green, dark green veins and dark silver edge, 3.5 in long × 2 in. wide, ovate with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Corolla salverform, red.

***Episcia* 'KD's Sunset Beach'**, 2007, IR071018, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Tiger Stripe' x *E.* 'Charlevoix'). Cross made Feb. 15, 2005, planted Sept. 14, 2005. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves light sandy green, edged in faint rose, 3.75 in. long × 3 in. wide, ovate with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Corolla salverform, red.

***Episcia* 'KD's Winter Green'**, 2007, IR071019, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Grey Lady' × *E.* 'Faded Jade'). Cross made Feb. 15, 2005, planted Sept. 14, 2005 and first flowered Jan. 15, 2006. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves hairy, silver green center with wide edge of moss green, 4 in. long × 3 in. wide, ovate with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Corolla salverform, orange red.

***Episcia* 'Rita's Pearl Passion'**, 2007, IR071020, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Tiger Stripe' × *E.* 'Charlevoix'). Cross made Feb. 15, 2005, planted Oct. 14, 2005. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves silver green, overlaid with rose pink, darker toward edges, 3.5 in. long × 2.5 in. wide, ovate with crenate margin and cordate base. Corolla salverform, red.

***Episcia* 'KD's Rose Velvet'**, 2007, IR071021, Karen Dean, NC. (*E.* 'Tiger Stripe' × *E.* 'Pink Gator'). Cross made Feb. 15, 2005, planted Oct. 20, 2005 and first flowered Mar. 29, 2006. Reproducible only vegetatively. Leaves ruby red, velvety texture, 4.75 in. long × 3.5 in. wide, ovate with crenate margin and cordate base. Corolla salverform, orange red.

***Streptocarpus* 'Emily's Song'**, 2007. IR071022, Maureen Mark, CAN. (*S.* 'Ice Wine' × *S.* 'Emily'). Cross made Aug. 2004, planted Feb. 2005 and first flowered Oct. 2005. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves bullate, green with yellow variegation, 10 in. long × 3 in. wide, elliptic with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Corolla salverform, 1.25 in. long × 2.5 in. wide, bright pink with yellow throat, fading to medium pink with white throat, raspberry guide lines.

Sinningia **'Sharon'**, 2007, IR071023, David Anderson, DC. (*S*. 'Grable' × *S*. 'High Voltage'). Cross made Nov. 2005. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves hairy, green, light green below, veins tinged violet, 4-5.5 cm long × 5 cm wide with 1.5 cm petiole, ovate with crenate margin, rounded tip and cordate base. Calyx split, green, edged violet, 8 mm long. Pedicel 5 cm with 1 flower. Corolla salverform, 4 cm long × 2.5 cm wide, violet with lighter edges, darker veins, and orange throat.

Streptocarpus **'Innominata'**, 2007, IR071024, George Gessert, OR. (*S*. 01K-4 [1322] × *S*. 004-2 [1110]). Cross made May 17, 2002, first flowered Oct. 23, 2003. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves hairy, medium green, to 9 in. long × 2.5 in. wide, oblong with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx green. Pedicel to 4.25 in. tall with 1-2 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1.4 in. long × 2 in. wide, white with a heavy grape-purple netting of veins on the three lower petals, narrow edging on upper petals, grape-purple blaze around throat, throat almost black below with patches of lemon on either side.

Sinningia **'Asela'**, 2007, IR071025, Brad Walker, TN. (hybrid from AGGS Seed Fund lavender/pink mix × 'Super Orange'). Cross made Oct. 10, 2005, first flowered May 5, 2007. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves hairy, medium green, 5.5 cm long × 4.5 cm wide, orbicular with crenate margin, rounded tip and cordate base. Calyx 0.5 cm long, leafy, green. Pedicel 2 cm tall with 2-3 flowers. Corolla salverform, 3.5 cm long × 1.75 cm wide, salmon pink with dark reddish purple spot in throat.

Achimenes **'Cote d'Ivoire'**, 2007, IR071026, Serge Saliba, Romania. (*A*. 'Orange Queen' × *A*. 'Yellow Queen'). Cross made Aug. 15, 2005, planted Dec. 10, 2005, and first flowered Aug. 4, 2006. Reproducible only vegetatively. Erect, 8 in. tall. Leaves light green, hairy, 1.7 in. long × 1 in. wide, ovate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, 0.5 in. long. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long × 1.5 in. wide, ivory yellow with deep mauve fringed edge and mauve splashes in cool temperature, occasional extra petal.

Achimenes **'Dale Martens'**, 2007, IR071027, Serge Saliba, Romania. (*A*. 'Elegance' × *A*. 'Yellow Queen'). Cross made Aug. 1, 2005, planted Nov. 25, 2005, and first flowered Aug. 2, 2006. Reproducible only vegetatively. Semi-erect habit, 8 in. tall. Leaves hairy, medium green, 1.8 in. long × 1.35 in. wide, ovate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 0.5 in. long. Corolla salverform, 1.5 in. long × 1.8 in. wide, a combination of magenta and creamy white, visibly veined and red-dotted center, usually an extra petal in center.

Achimenes **'Femme Fatale'**, 2007, IR071028, Serge Saliba, Romania. (*A*. 'Caligula' × *A*. 'Yellow Queen'). Cross made Aug. 10, 2005, planted Dec. 5, 2005, and first flowered July 31, 2006. Erect, 8 in. tall. Leaves hairy, dark green, 1.8 in. long × 1 in. wide, ovate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, split, 0.5 in. long. Corolla double, salverform, 1 in. long × 1.25 in. wide, embossed, blood red with white reverse, emphasized in center of plant.

Achimenes **'Golden Lady'**, 2007, IR071029, Serge Saliba, Romania. (*A*. 'Orange Queen' × *A*. 'Yellow Queen'). Cross made Aug. 15, 2005, planted Dec. 20, 2005, and first flowered Aug. 6, 2006. Erect, 8 in. tall, self-branching. Leaves hairy, light green, 1.7 in. long × 0.8 in. wide, elliptic with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 0.5 in. long. Corolla salverform, light yellow with violet edge and splashes in cool temperatures, extra petal in throat.

Achimenes **'Hard to Get'**, 2007, IR071030, Serge Saliba, Romania. (*A*. 'Elegance' × *A*. 'Yellow Queen'). Cross made Aug. 1, 2005, planted Nov. 20, 2005, and first flowered July 24, 2006. Sterile and reproducible only vegetatively. Erect, 8 in. tall. Leaves hairy, dark green, 1.7 in. long × 1.2 in. wide, ovate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 0.5 in. long. Corolla double, salverform, 1 in. long × 1.25 in. wide, reddish purple with yellow splashes, center yellow with dark red spots.

Achimenes **'Ice Tea',** 2007, IR071031, Serge Saliba, Romania. (*A*. 'Elegance' × *A*. 'Orange Queen'). Cross made Sept. 11, 2005, planted Dec. 5, 2005, and first flowered June 22, 2006. Reproducible only vegetatively. Semi-erect to 8 in. tall. Leaves medium green, 1.8 in. long × 0.7 in. wide, elliptic with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, split, 0.5 in. long. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long × 1.35 in. wide, fuchsia shading to orange centrally, black and brown dots in center.

Achimenes **'Serge's Fantasy'**, 2007, IR071032, Serge Saliba, Romania. (*A*. 'Elegance' × *A*. 'Rainbow Warrior'). Cross made Aug. 1, 2005, planted Nov. 20, 2005, and first flowered July 25, 2006. Sterile and reproducible only vegetatively. Compact, erect, self-branching, 8 in. tall. Leaves hairy, dark green, 1.7 in. long × 1.2 in. wide, ovate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, split, 0.5 in. long. Corolla double, salverform, 1 in. long × 1.25 in. wide, deep purple with white reverse and white fantasy markings on inner part of petals.

Achimenes **'Serge Saliba'**, 2007, IR071033, Serge Saliba, Romania. (*A*. 'Orange Queen' × *A*. 'Yellow Queen'). Cross made Aug. 15, 2005, planted Dec. 5, 2005, and first flowered July 22, 2006.

Sterile and reproducible only vegetatively. Compact, self-branching, 7 in. tall. Leaves hairy, medium green, 1.7 in. long × 1 in. wide, ovate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 0.5 in. long. Corolla double, salverform, 1 in. long × 1.25 in. wide, yellow with orange-salmon edges.

Achimenes **'Sweet and Sour'**, 2007, IR071034, Serge Saliba, Romania. (*A.* 'Orange Queen' × *A.* 'Yellow Queen'). Cross made Aug. 15, 2005, planted Dec. 5, 2005, and first flowered July 22, 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Erect, 12 in. tall. Leaves hairy, medium green, 1.8 in. long × 1 in. wide, elliptic with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 0.5 in. long. Corolla salverform, 1.5 in. long × 2 in. wide, orange with a big yellow center.

Streptocarpus **'Cape Baby'**, 2007, IR071035, Nancy Block, IL. (*S.* 'Cape Essence' × *S.* 'Museum of Art'). Cross made Apr. 2006, planted July 2006, and first flowered Feb. 22, 2007. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Very compact, small rosette. Leaves slightly bullate, medium green, curved downward, 4.5 in. long × 1.5 in. wide, linear with slightly serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split. Peduncle 2.5 in. tall. Corolla salverform, 1.75 in. long × 2 in. wide, pink with darker lines and netting, upper petals lighter pink, white upper throat, dark lines extending into lower throat. Possibly one of the smallest scented hybrid Streptocarpus.

Streptocarpus **'Confetti'**, 2007, IR071036, Nancy Block, IL. (*S.* 'Bristol's X-ray Vision' × *S.* 'Bristol's Lipstick'). Cross made Dec. 18, 2005, planted Feb. 23, 2006 and first flowered Oct. 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Medium rosette. Leaves slightly bullate, medium green, 6.5 in. long × 2.5 in. wide, linear with slightly serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split. Peduncle 5 in. tall with 2-5 flowers. Corolla salverform, 1.5 in. long × 1.67 in. wide, white with heavy purple to red violet lines and netting on lower petals, a touch of netting on upper two petals.

Streptocarpus **'Designer Genes'**, 2007, IR071037, Nancy Block, IL. (*S.* ' Bristol's X-ray Vision' × *S.* 'Bristol's Lipstick'). Cross made Dec. 17, 2005, planted Feb. 23, 2006, and first flowered Dec. 3, 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Large rosette. Leaves slightly bullate, medium green, 7 in. long × 2.5 in. wide, linear with slightly serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split. Peduncle 4 in. tall with 3-4 flowers. Corolla salverform, 2 in. long × 2 in. wide, bright purple with darker lines and netting on all petals, feathered edges, and sunny yellow lines from throat.

The following registrations should be added to the Registered Gesneriads List in Appendix C of the 1990 Gesneriad Register. This list is being published to bring our readers up to date with recent registrations. Full descriptions and pictures are now available on our website <www.gesneriadsociety.org> and detailed descriptions of each of these registered gesneriads will be published in future issues of this journal.

071038	*Streptocarpus* 'Enter Laughing'	*S.* 'Bristol's X-ray Vision' × *S.* 'Bristol's Lipstick'	Nancy Block
071039	*Streptocarpus* 'Escents'	*S.* 'Cape Essence' × *S.* 'Iced Pink Flamingo'	Nancy Block
071040	*Streptocarpus* 'Laura Sue'	*S.* 'Bristol's Landoodoe' × *S.* 'Bristol's Nose Print'	Nancy Block
071041	*Streptocarpus* 'Winter Wood'	*S.* 'Jackie' × *S.* 'Bethan'	Nancy Block
071042	*Sinningia* 'Ozark Coral Freckles'	*S.* unknown × *S.* 'Piglet'	David Harris
071043	*Sinningia* 'Ozark First Born'	*S.* 'Martha Lemke' × *S.* 'Ozark Coral Freckles'	David Harris
071044	*Sinningia* 'Ozark Pink Sunrise'	*S.* 'Martha Lemke' × *S.* 'Ozark Coral Freckles'	David Harris
071045	*Sinningia* 'Ozark Rosy Tiger'	*S.* 'Martha Lemke' × *S.* 'Ozark Coral Freckles'	David Harris
071046	*Streptocarpus* 'Audrey'	*S.* mixed seed	Nancy Block
071047	*Streptocarpus* 'Black Magic Woman'	*S.* 'Lyn's Ruby Red' × *S.* 'Iced Pink Flamingo'	Nancy Block
071048	*Streptocarpus* 'Dime a Dance'	*S.* 'Bristol's Lipstick' × unknown	Nancy Block
071049	*Streptocarpus* 'Song Sung Blue'	*S.* 'Bristol's Ribbon Candy' × *S.* 'Bethan'	Nancy Block
071050	*Streptocarpus* 'Different Drummer'	*S.* 'Iced Pink Flamingo' × *S.* 'Cape Essence'	Nancy Block
071051	*Petrocosmea* 'Lexi'	*P. barbata* × *P. flaccida*	Jeff Foederer
071052	*Streptocarpus* 'Fernwood's Minuet'	*S. lilliputana* × *S.* 'Little Gem'	Lee Stradley
071053	*Streptocarpus* 'Fernwood's Mister Whiskers'	*S.* 'Chorus Girl' × *S.* 'Little Boy Blue'	Lee Stradley
071054	*Streptocarpus* 'Fernwood's Morning Sunrise'	*S.* 'Something Special' × self	Lee Stradley
071055	*Streptocarpus* 'Fernwood's Wee Willy'	*S.* unknown × *S.* unknown	Lee Stradley
081056	*Streptocarpus* 'Franken Cotton Tail'	*S.* 'Franken Vicki' × self	F.Davies/K.Jones
081057	*Streptocarpus* 'Franken Night and Day'	*S.* 'Franken Vicki' × self	F.Davies/K.Jones
081058	*Streptocarpus* 'Franken Raspberry Crush'	*S.* 'Franken Vicki' × self	F.Davies/K.Jones
081059	*Streptocarpus* 'China Doll'	*S.* 'Emily' × unknown	Keith Capper
081060	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Carmen'	*S.* 'Franken Magpie' × self	Ron Clarke
081061	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Kara'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Borderline'	Ron Clarke

081062	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Karly'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Borderline'	Ron Clarke
081063	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Melony'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Red Nob'	Ron Clarke
081064	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Merle'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Red Nob'	Ron Clarke
081065	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Ming'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Red Nob'	Ron Clarke
081066	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Mishka'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Franken Red Nob'	Ron Clarke
081067	*Streptocarpus* 'Bella'	*S.* 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed seedling	K. Williams
081068	*Streptocarpus* 'Burgundy Ice'	*S.* 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed seedling	K. Williams
081069	*Streptocarpus* 'Double Delight'	*S.* 'Bristol's Stormy Skies' × unnamed seedling	K. Williams
081070	*Streptocarpus* 'Elizabeth'	*S.* 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed seedling	K. Williams
081071	*Streptocarpus* 'Frances Elizabeth'	*S.* 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed seedling	K. Williams
081072	*Streptocarpus* 'Marjorie'	*S.* 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed seedling	K. Williams
081073	*Streptocarpus* 'Monica's Magic'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × unnamed	K. Williams
081074	*Streptocarpus* 'Penelope'	*S.* 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed seedling	K. Williams
081075	*Streptocarpus* 'Twice as Nice'	*S.* 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed seedling	K. Williams
081076	*Streptocarpus* 'Inyanga'	*S.* 'Charlotte' × unknown	Keith Capper
081077	*Streptocarpus* 'Freja'	*S.* 'Emily' × *S.* 'Bristol's Phaser Blast'	Gunilla Ridderberg
081078	*Streptocarpus* 'Nitania'	*S.* 'Gloria' × *S.* 'Midnight Flame'	Gunilla Ridderberg
081079	*Sinningia* 'Ozark Scentimental Journey'	*S. guttata* × unnamed miniature hybrid	D.Harris/D.Martens
081080	*Streptocarpus* 'Dale's Scarlet Macaw'	*S.* 'Texas Hot Chili' × *S. dunnii*	Dale Martens
081081	*Streptocarpus* 'Heartland's Singing Guppies'	*S.* 'Gloria' × *S. dunnii*	Dale Martens
081082	*Episcia* 'Thad's Cheetah'	unknown	Thad Scaggs
081083	*Episcia* 'Thad's Homemade Wine'	*E.* 'Purple Glory' × *E.* 'Cleopatra' Canadian Clone	Thad Scaggs
081084	*Episcia* 'Thad's Persian Tapestry'	*E.* 'Pink Acajou' × *E.* 'Silver Skies'	Thad Scaggs
081085	*Episcia* 'Thad's Pinka Dot'	*E. lilacina* 'Blue Nile' × *E.* 'Citrine'	Thad Scaggs
081086	*Episcia* 'Thad's Pink Diamonds'	*E.* 'Pearl Passion' × *E.* 'Alice's Aussie'	Thad Scaggs
081087	*Episcia* 'Thad's Pink Flamingo'	*E.* 'Pearl Passion' × *E.* 'Alice's Aussie'	Thad Scaggs
081088	*Episcia* 'Thad's Pink Lemonade'	*E.* 'Pearl Drops' × *E.* 'Pink Acajou'	Thad Scaggs
081089	*Episcia* 'Thad's Pink Passion'	*E. lilacina* 'Blue Nile' × *E.* 'Citrine'	Thad Scaggs
081090	*Episcia* 'Thad's Red Crocodile'	unknown	Thad Scaggs
081091	*Episcia* 'Thad's Tropical Nights'	*E.* 'My Black Beauty' × *E.* 'Cleopatra' Canadian clone	Thad Scaggs
081092	*Episcia* 'Thad's Yellow Bird'	*E.* 'Suomi' hybrid × self	Thad Scaggs
081093	*Sinningia* 'Mae's Amethyst'	*S.* 'Laura' × unnamed hybrid	Liu Wai Kuen
081094	*Sinningia* 'Mae's Trumpet'	*S.* 'Laura' × unnamed hybrid	Liu Wai Kuen
081095	*Sinningia* 'Pink Dragonfly'	*S.* 'April Starr' × *S.* 'Purple Soda'	Liu Wai Kuen
091096	*Petrocosmea* 'Keystone's Bantam'	*P. rosettifolia* × *P. sericea*	Tim Tuttle
091097	*Petrocosmea* 'Rosemary Platz'	*P. rosettifolia* × *P. sericea*	Tim Tuttle
091098	*Sinningia* 'Kevin Garnett'	*S.* 'Tropical Twilight' × *S.* 'Playful Porpoise'	Tim Tuttle
091099	*Sinningia* 'Matt Hudson'	*S.* 'Tropical Twilight' × *S.* 'Los Angeles'	Tim Tuttle
091100	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Bella'	*S.* 'Carys' × *S.* Franken M21	Ron Clarke
091101	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Bernice'	*S.* 'Carys' × *S.* Franken M21	Ron Clarke
091102	*Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Dulcie'	*S.* 'Demeter' × *S.* 'Buttons'	Ron Clarke
091103	*Streptocarpus* 'Franken Blackberry Lace'	*S.* 'Franken Mulberry Lady' × self	Frank Davies
091104	*Streptocarpus* 'Franken Burgundy Lady'	*S.* 'Franken Mulberry Lady' × self	Frank Davies
091105	*Streptocarpus* 'Franken Norah'	*S.* "Dragon Mix" seed	Frank Davies
091106	*Streptocarpus* 'Franken Shelagh'	*S.* "Dragon Mix" seed	Frank Davies
091107	*Streptocarpus* 'Natasha'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × *S.* 'Ruby'	James Ellis
091108	*Streptocarpus* 'Annabell'	unknown	Annabell Thomas
091109	*Streptocarpus* 'Leonie'	unknown	Annabell Thomas
091110	*Streptocarpus* 'Sophia'	unknown	Annabell Thomas
091111	*Streptocarpus* 'After Midnight'	*S.* 'Bristol's Stormy Skies' × unnamed hybrid	K. Williams
091112	*Streptocarpus* 'Purple Pride'	*S.* 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed hybrid	K. Williams
091113	*Streptocarpus* 'Heather Ice'	*S.* 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed hybrid	K. Williams
091114	*Streptocarpus* 'Summer Skies'	*S.* 'Bristol's Stormy Skies' × unnamed hybrid	K. Williams
091115	*Sinningia* 'Butter & Cream'	*S. aggregata* (yellow) × *S. tubiflora*	Dave Zaitlin
091116	*Sinningia* 'Deep Purple Dreaming'	*S. concinna* × *S. sellovii*	Dave Zaitlin
091117	*Sinningia richii* 'Robson Lopes'	(yellow corolla)	Mauro Peixoto
091118	*Sinningia* 'Arkansas Bells'	*S. sellovii* × *S. tubiflora*	Jon Lindstrom
091119	*Chirita* 'Flavintime'	*C. flavimaculata* × *C.* 'Dreamtime'	Bruce Dunn
091120	*Chirita* 'Purity'	*C. heterotricha* × *C.* 'Dreamtime'	Bruce Dunn
091121	*Smithiantha* 'Melissa Ann'	unknown	T.Scaggs/P.Murray
091122	×*Vanvana* 'Harlequinade'	*Vanhouttea lanata* × *Paliavana tenuiflora*	Jon Lindstrom
091123	*Streptocarpus* 'Citron'	*S.* 'Bristol's Tiger Lily' × *S.* 'Iona'	Gunilla Ridderberg
091124	*Streptocarpus* 'Morion'	*S.* 'Midnight Flame' × *S.* 'Kim'	Gunilla Ridderberg
091125	*Streptocarpus* 'Vinga'	*S.* 'Emily' × *S.* 'Bristol's Phaser Blast'	Gunilla Ridderberg

Donations

Paul Susi, Development Chairperson
<development@gesneriadsociety.org>

The following donations were made to The Gesneriad Society during the period July through December 2009. Each donor's generosity is greatly appreciated.

ELVIN MCDONALD RESEARCH ENDOWMENT FUND – $551

Virginia Barthelemy
Karyn Cichocki, in memory of Daphne Yaremko
Gwen Goodship-Patience
Lee Linett, in memory of Al Buell
Vladimir Kalgin
Leong Tuck Lock
Joe Palagonia, in lieu of speaker's honorarium from the Greater New York Gesneriad Society
Desert Sun African Violet and Gesneriad Society
Frelinghuysen Arboretum Gesneriad Society, in lieu of judges' gifts at the annual show, with thanks to judges Brian Connor, Joe Palagonia, Jim Roberts, Paul Susi, Sylvia Svitak and Wallace Wells
Tampa Bay Gesneriad Society

FRANCES BATCHELLER ENDOWMENT FUND – $55

Virginia Barthelemy
Karyn Cichocki, in memory of Frances Batcheller
Delaware African Violet and Gesneriad Society, in memory of Frances Batcheller
The Toronto Gesneriad Society

NELLIE D. SLEETH SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND – $627

Virginia Barthelemy
Tan Jiew Hoe
Lee Linett, in memory of Cleo Kohm
Michael Kotarski, in lieu of speaker's honorarium from the Long Island Gesneriad Society

COLOR PHOTO SPONSORSHIPS – $697

Gwen Goodship-Patience
Quentin Schlieder, in memory of Betty Vriens
2009 Ecuador Trip Participants: Carol Ann Bonner, Susan Grose, Mike Horton, Jeanne Katzenstein, Lena Klintberg, Stephen Maciejewski, Charlene Marietti, Julie Mavity-Hudson, Bill Price, Michael Riley, Carolyn Ripps
Desert Sun African Violet and Gesneriad Society
Gesneriad Hybridizers Association

CONVENTION SPEAKERS FUND – $300

Jeanne Katzenstein, in memory of Frances Batcheller
Peter Shalit, in lieu of speaker's honorarium from The Gesneriad Society at the 2009 Convention

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS: Sylvia Svitak, Judith Niemira, Sua Keng Hui. (All Life Membership dues are deposited in the Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund.)

ANNUAL APPEAL – $4085

At the end of each year, a donation request letter is sent to members of The Gesneriad Society. The following members made generous contributions to the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund ($1985), the Nellie D. Sleeth Scholarship Endowment Fund ($1375), and the Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund ($725) in response to the 2009 Annual Appeal.

Mary Bozoian, in memory of Frances Batcheller
Edward Bradford, in memory of Joe Buffa, his partner of 45 years
Charles A. Fishbaugh
Judith Fox, in memory of Frances Batcheller
Maria Galletti
Mel Grice, in honor of Monte Watler
Susan Grose, in memory of Frances Batcheller
Bobbi Johansen, in honor of Nancy Kast
Jeanne Katzenstein, in memory of Frances Batcheller
Jon T. Lindstrom
Lee Linett, in memory of Norma Chenkin
Jo Anne Martinez
Jane Mattes, in memory of Blossom Shelton
Bobby Nicholson, in memory of Nancy Maybloom
Ben Paternoster, in memory of Frances Batcheller
Leonard Re, in memory of Jack Miller
Michael Riley, in memory of Frances Batcheller and Albert & Diantha Buell
Carolyn Ripps
Molly Schneider
Peter Shalit and Bob Clark
Gillian Smith
Paul Susi, in memory of Frances Batcheller
Sylvia Taub
The Liberty Bell Chapter, in memory of Laura Shannon
Marcia C. Shearer

×*Heppimenes* 'Tezli' IR79167

Kohleria 'Cybele' IR79172

(two additional hybrids registered by Frances Batcheller)

Changes to Species Seed Fund List 1Q10:

Additions:

- *Achimenes grandiflora* (B,F,LM)
- *Alsobia* sp. "Chiapas"
- *Chirita liboensis* (white veined) (H,L)
- *Codonanthe devosiana* 'Frances Batcheller' (B,F)

Diastema latiflorum GRF 9669A (F,H,L)

- *Kohleria* aff. *amabilis* 'Panama Pink'
- *Paraboea* sp. (silver leaf)

Streptocarpus compressus
Streptocarpus sp. nov./Shiyalongubo Dam

Deletions:

Achimenes skinneri W1897
Coronanthera grandis JRC727
Drymonia chiribogana
Drymonia macrophylla
Kohleria spicata
Neomortonia rosea
Orchadocarpa lilacina
Sinningia aggregata 'Pendulina'
Sinningia hirsuta
Sinningia speciosa 'Lavender Queen'
Streptocarpus cooksonii (dark purple)
Streptocarpus polyanthus

Send orders for species seed to:
Carolyn Ripps, 21 Sprain Road, Hartsdale, NY 10530

Seed Fund Donations

Donations mailed from anywhere in the United States should be sent to:

Karyn Cichocki
79 Beaver Run Road
Lafayette, NJ 07848

Donations from outside the USA (Canada and other international locations) should be sent to:

Marilyn Allen
8 Brackenridge Place
Port Moody, BC, Canada V3H 4G4

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www.begonias.org

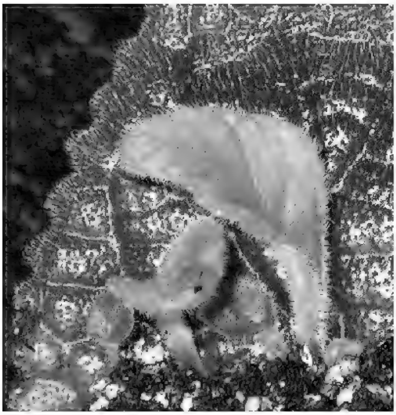
Back to Basics: Leaf Propagation

Dale Martens <dalemartens@mchsi.com>
Sherrard, Ilinois, USA

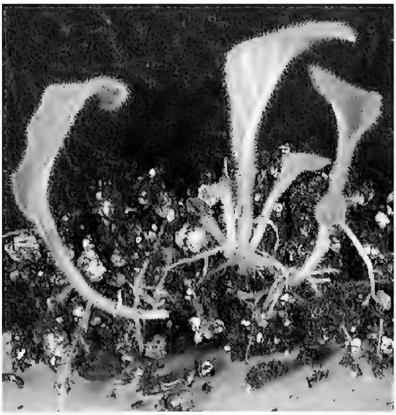
Many of us grew up with a grandmother who propagated African violets by putting a leaf in a glass of water so it would make plantlets from the base of the petiole (leaf stem). Now we know more robust plantlets are formed if the leaf is rooted in a soilless mix. Several gesneriads such as Petrocosmeas propagate well using this method. Bury about an inch of petiole to within 1/8 inch of the base of the leaf. Consider removing one third of the leaf tip to encourage plantlet production rather than increased leaf growth.

Leaves can be cut into sections. As long as there are leaf veins in the sections, and you don't plant the sections upside down, you'll likely get plantlets. Don't propagate old leaves. To increase success, pour two cups of room-temperature water into a casserole dish. Using a sharp knife, cut the leaf into sections, under water, and leave them in the water ten minutes. If the leaf is wide enough, you may cut so the midrib is removed and the leaf halves are buried in the mix. Caution: remove an inch or so of the tip of the leaf before cutting out the midrib. The tip usually rots and there's a danger it will continue rotting across the leaf half. Some cut two-inch strips across the leaf left to right or some cut V-shaped wedges. Plant the sections one inch deep in the mix. You should have plantlets emerging in six weeks. Plantlets need to be around an inch tall before removing them from the leaf section. Gently pull the leaf section away from the plantlets which will have their own roots. Next separate the plantlets from each other. If there are plantlets that are very small, plant them as a clump and separate them later. Give fertilizer at the rate of 1/8 teaspoon per gallon of water for young plantlets.

Leaf propagation for Sinningias is not as successful because "blind" tubers are often formed that never sprout. Often rhizomatous plants will form plantlets from leaf sections if propagated in the spring or summer, but will form rhizomes if propagated in late fall or winter.



Streptocarpus leaf
with emerging plantlets



Plantlets with roots

Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)
The Gesneriad Society, Inc.

Year Ended December 31, 2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
GENERAL FUND				
In Checking	$23,239	$8,041	$8,358	$10,253
In Savings	1,534	2,289	3,646	21,840
Endowment CDs:				
Crisafulli Family Award	2,005	2,033	2,084	2,188
Frelinghuysen Arboretum Chapter Award	2,053	2,074	2,096	2,170
Benjamin R. Franklin Bequest	10,077	10,546	807	844
Year-End Balance	**$38,909**	**$24,983**	**$16,991**	**$37,295**
CONVENTION SPEAKERS FUND (established 2008 from B. R. Franklin Bequest)				
In Savings				200
CD at Key Bank			5,115	5,353
Year-End Balance			**$5,115**	**$5,553**
ELVIN MCDONALD RESEARCH ENDOWMENT FUND				
CDs at Key Bank	$14,446	$15,103	$20,881	$21,639
CD at Wa Fed Savings Bank	2,661	2,748	2,837	2,929
In Checking			475	
In Savings	12,188	22,219	26,767	29,966
Year-End Balance	**$29,295**	**$40,070**	**$50,960**	**$54,534**
FRANCES BATCHELLER ENDOWMENT FUND				
In Savings	$9,962	$10,994	$6,334	$3,329
In Checking			25	
CD (closed into Schwab)	21,512			
CD at Key (closed into Schwab)	49,703			
CD at US Bank	63,682	67,054	70,606	74,343
CDs at Wa Fed Savings Bank	78,337	81,818	85,453	89,213
Fidelity Mutual Funds	60,115	63,761	46,035	60,279
Schwab One Account	New for 2007	73,091	74,945	75,105
Year-End Balance	**$283,311**	**$296,718**	**$283,398**	**$302,269**
GESNERIAD REGISTER FUND				
CD at Wa Fed Savings Bank	$9,925	$10,421	$10,943	$11,324
In Checking			29	
In Savings	6,256	6,414	4,857	3,610
Year-End Balance	**$16,181**	**$16,835**	**$15,829**	**$14,934**
NELLIE D. SLEETH SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND				
In Savings	$125	$331	$757	($2,362)
In Checking			25	
CD Wa Fed Savings Bank	102,326	102,381	102,450	107,112
Year-End Balance	**$102,451**	**$102,712**	**$103,232**	**$104,750**
GESNERIAD RESEARCH CENTER FUND (formerly Selby Project Fund)				
In Savings				$21,122
In Checking			$50	
Year-End Balance			**$50**	**$21,122**
The Society has no Liabilities				
TOTAL NET ASSETS	**$470,147**	**$481,318**	**$475,575**	**$540,455**

*Year-End Open Items (uncleared checks) $000

Statement of Activities (Income Statement)
The Gesneriad Society, Inc.

January 1, 2009 thru December 31, 2009

GENERAL FUND

REVENUES:	
Ads in Journal	$226
Color Photo Sponsorships	1,462
Convention Receipts	75,367
Judging Publications/Appraisal	838
Memberships	29,742
Promotions Sales	3,040
Publication Sales	4,605
Seed Fund Sales	5,776
Other Revenues	2,134
Total Revenues	$123,190
EXPENSES:	
Publication of GESNERIADS	($27,367)
Membership Processing	(1,105)
Publication Expenses	(2,325)
Chair Expenses	(2,480)
Stipends	(2,000)
Insurance Expenses	(4,000)
Convention Expenses	(62,713)
Promo Expenses	(285)
Credit Card Processing	(3,817)
Other Expenses	(1,656)
Total Expenses	($107,748)
Budgeted Transfer from FBEF	$3,000
Transfer from Register Fund for new *Episcia/Alsobia* Register	$1,861
Increase(Decrease) in General Fund	**$20,304**

CONVENTION SPEAKERS FUND

REVENUES:	
Donations	$800
Interest from CDs and Savings	239
Total Revenues	$1,039
EXPENSES:	
2009 Convention	($601)
Increase(Decrease) in Fund	**$438**

ELVIN MCDONALD RESEARCH ENDOWMENT FUND

REVENUES:	
Interest from CDs and Savings	$ 922
2009 Convention Auction Proceeds	6,634
Donations	2,517
Total Revenues	$10,073
EXPENSES: Grants Awarded:	
GRC/Selby Botanical Gardens	($2,500)
Silvana Martén-Rodriguez	($2,000)
Marisol Amaya-Márquez	($2,000)
Total Expenses	($6,500)
Increase(Decrease) in Fund	**$3,573**

FRANCES BATCHELLER ENDOWMENT FUND

REVENUES:	
Life Memberships	$1,125
Donations	1,334
Interest from CDs and Savings	7,507
Changes in Value:	
Fidelity Mutual Funds	14,244
Schwab One Account	161
Total Revenues	$24,371
EXPENSES:	
Transfer to General Fund for 2009 Expenses	($3,000)
Grant Awarded:	
GRC/Selby Botanical Gardens	($2,500)
Total Expenses	($5,500)
Increase(Decrease) in Fund	**$18,871**

GESNERIAD REGISTER FUND

REVENUES:	
Sales of Registers	$572
Interest from CDs and Savings	394
Total Revenues	$966
EXPENSES:	
New *Episcia/Alsobia* Register	($1,861)
Increase(Decrease) in Fund	**($895)**

NELLIE D. SLEETH SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND

REVENUES:	
Donations	$1,353
Interest from CDs and Savings	4,665
Total Revenues	$6,018
EXPENSES: Grant Awarded:	
Abdulrokhman Kartonegoro	($4,500)
Increase(Decrease) in Fund	**$1,518**

GESNERIAD RESEARCH CENTER FUND

REVENUES:	
Donations	$21,059
Interest from Savings	13
Total Revenues	$21,072
Increase(Decrease) in Fund	**$21,072**

Respectfully submitted,
Rebecca Fontes, Treasurer

CHAPTERS AND AFFILIATES — Presidents or Contacts

Arizona	**Desert Sun AV and Gesneriad Society** — Ann Stoetzer, 8327 W. Claremont St., Glendale, AZ 85305
	Southern Arizona Gesneriad Society — Carolyn Anderson, 4434 E. Patricia St., Tucson, AZ 85712
California	**Culver City** — Charlotte Rosengrant, 2705 Krim Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90064
	Delta Gesneriad & AV Society — Barbara Elkin, 2855 Gayle Lane, Auburn, CA 95602
	Grow and Study — Jacquie Eisenhut, 22800 Eriel Ave., Torrance, CA 90505
	Peninsula — JoAnna Behl, 361 Tioga Ct., Palo Alto, CA 94306
	San Francisco Gesneriad Society — Jon Dixon, 55 Tum Suden Way, Woodside, CA 94062
Colorado	**Gloxinia Gesneriad Growers** — Ann Watterson, 8360 West 70th Ave., Arvada, CO 80004
Connecticut	**Connecticut** — (Contact) Marcia Kilpatrick, 139 Kenyon Road, Hampton, CT 06247
Delaware	**Delaware AV & Gesneriad Society** — Quentin Schlieder, 36 South Main St., Smyrna, DE 10077
Florida	**Bloomin' Violets & Gesneriads of Palm Beach (Affiliate)** — Martha Spyridon, 3548 Ensign Circle, Delray Beach, FL 33483
	Caribbean Basin AV & Gesneriad Society — Allan L. Mink, 430 E. Dayton Circle, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33312
	Suncoast — Melissa McDowell, 1502 Eastbrook Dr., Sarasota, FL 34231
	Tampa Bay — Jo Anne Martinez, 809 Taray de Avila, Tampa, FL 33613
Georgia	**Atlanta Gesneriad Interest Group (Affiliate)** — Kathy Spissman, 4086 Brownlee Dr., Tucker, GA 30084
Illinois	**Northern Illinois** — Janice Poole, 487 Kelly Ave., Yorkville, IL 60560
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New Hampshire	**Granite State AV & Gesneriad Society** — Barbara Spofford, 3 Libby Dr., Biddeford, ME 04005
New Jersey	**Frelinghuysen Arboretum** — Mary Lou Robbins, 21 Overlook Rd., Boonton Township, NJ 07005
New York	**AV and Gesneriad Society of Western New York** — Paul Kroll, 4325 Two Rod Rd., East Aurora, NY 14052
	Gesneriad-Dicts of Western New York — Doug Burdick, 2366 Doran Rd., Lima, NY 14485
	Greater New York — Gary Vellenzer, 49 E. 12th St., Apt. 6B, New York, NY 10003
	Long Island — Kay Rotando, 131 Taft Ave., Long Beach, NY 11561
	Vestal AV & Gesneriad Society — Colin Dimon, 833 E. Circle Dr., Vestal, NY 13850
Oregon	**Mt. Hood** — Vivian Scheans, 4660 SW Dogwood Drive, Lake Oswego, OR 97035
Pennsylvania	**Liberty Bell** — Stephen Maciejewski, 2030 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, PA 19146
Tennessee	**Tennessee** — Pam Braun, 5528 Pinewood Rd., Franklin, TN 37064
Washington	**Puget Sound** — Rohm Gustafson, 158 18th Ave., Seattle, WA 98122
Washington, DC	**National Capital Area** — Jim Roberts, 2408 Henson Dr., Marriottsville, MD 21104
Canada	**Carefree** — Elaine Stutt President. Contact Gloria Martin, 298 Michener Dr., Regina, SK, Canada S4V 0J4
	Edmonton — Jeff Jackson, #1301 9020 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, AL, Canada T5H 3S8
	Ontario Gesneriad Society of Guelph — Bevin Anderson, 476 Woolwich St., Guelph, ON, Canada N1H 3X5
	Toronto — Vincent Woo, 25 Soho St., #P310, Toronto, ON, Canada M5T 3L8
	Vancouver AV & Gesneriad Society — Arleen Dewell, #311-2366 Wall St., Vancouver, BC, Canada V5L 4Y1
Sweden	**Gesneriasts of Sweden** — Ywonne Fors, Kvarnforsv. 16, 784 66 Borlänge, Sweden

Go to **www.gesneriadsociety.org** for chapter email contacts.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Bylaws: The Gesneriad Society Bylaws are available online to all members or by writing to Allison Brigham, 1122 8th Street, Golden, CO 80401 USA.

Chapters: Report changes of chapter presidents to the Chapters and Affiliates Chair and the Editor.

Donations

The Gesneriad Society, Inc. is a tax-exempt organization with an IRS section 501 (c)(3) status for donations. You can make your donations online at www.gesneriadsociety.org. You may also send your donation (check payable to The Gesneriad Society) to:

Paul Susi, Development Chairperson
117-01 Park Lane South, Apt. C1A, Kew Gardens, NY 11418
For additional information, contact: <development@gesneriadsociety.org>.

Membership and Changes of Address

The Gesneriad Society Membership Secretary, Bob Clark,
1122 East Pike Street, PMB 637, Seattle, WA 98122-3916 USA

Changes of Address — Send changes of address to the Membership Secretary <membership @gesneriadsociety.org> 90 days prior to moving to avoid missing an issue. The Society is not responsible for replacing issues missed because of late notification of address changes. Back issues may be ordered from The Gesneriad Society Publications.

Renewals — Send dues to the Membership Secretary. A Renewal Notice is sent two months prior to the expiration date of your membership. (The expiration date is printed on your mailing label/membership card on the back cover of GESNERIADS.) Please remit your dues prior to the expiration date to avoid missing an issue as we are not responsible for replacing issues missed because of late payment of dues. Back issues may be ordered from Publications.

Application for Membership — *The Gesneriad Society, Inc.*

WELCOME – membership in our international society includes quarterly issues of *GESNERIADS – The Journal for Gesneriad Growers,* a copy of *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*, a packet of gesneriad seeds and a wealth of information about our Chapters, Flower Shows, Publications, Research, Slide Programs and Seed Fund. Membership begins upon receipt of dues.

☐ **New Member** Date ____________________

☐ **Renewal** Membership # ____________________

Name ____________________
FAMILY NAME GIVEN NAME MIDDLE INITIAL

Address ____________________
STREET

____
CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Email ____________________ Telephone ____________________

(Rates in US$)	Mailing in US 1 year	Mailing in US 3 years	Mailing outside US 1 year	Mailing outside US 3 years
☐ **Individual**	$25	$70	$30	$85
☐ **Family**	$26	$73	$31	$88
☐ **Sustaining** (minimum)	$35	$105	$40	$120
☐ **Research** (minimum)	$50	$150	$55	$165
☐ **Life**	Mailing in US $375		Mailing outside US $450	

GESNERIADS is mailed first-class to members outside the US and bulk-rate within the US.

I wish to make an additional tax-deductible contribution of $ ____________

☐ Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund ☐ Nellie D. Sleeth Scholarship Endowment Fund
☐ Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund ☐ Convention Speakers Fund ☐ Gesneriad Research Center Fund
☐ In Honor ☐ Memory of ____________________

Please make checks or money orders payable in US$ on a US bank to: **The Gesneriad Society**
Or, charge my ☐ VISA, or ☐ MasterCard
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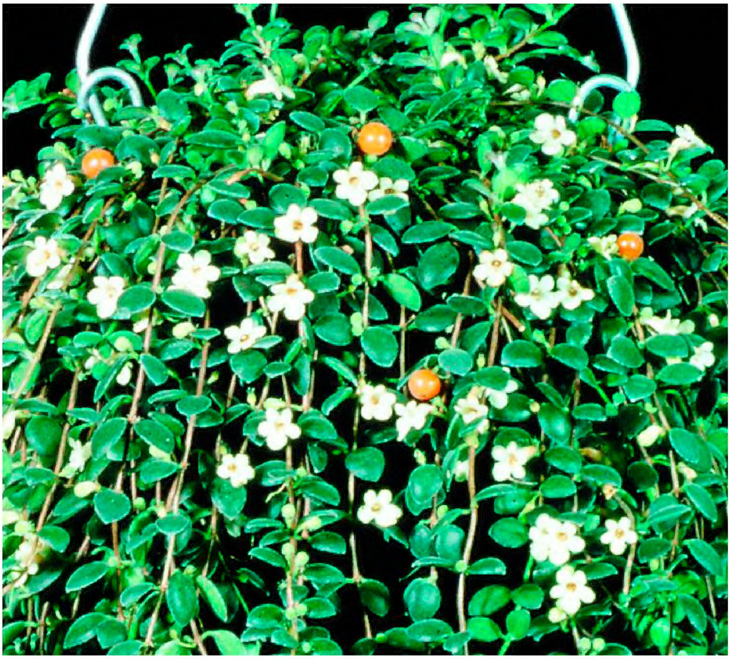
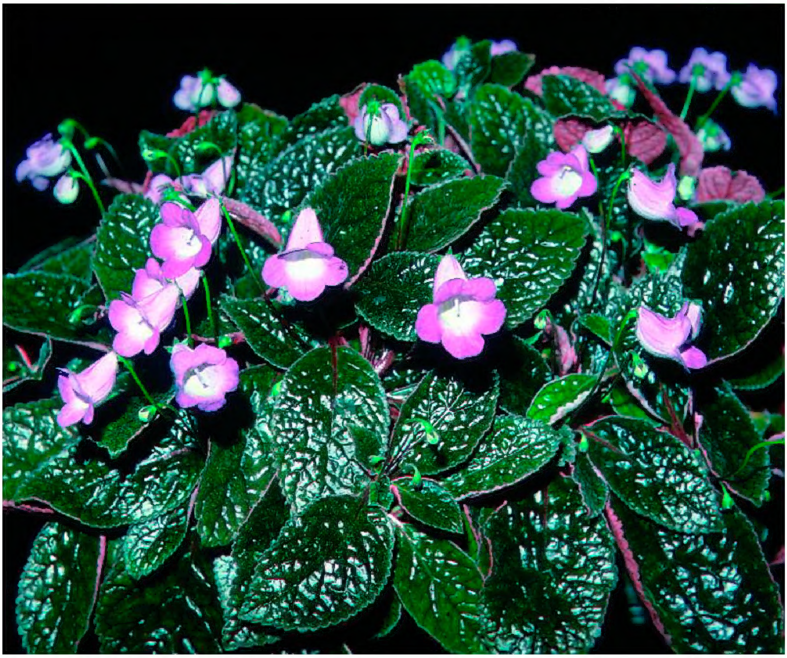
Mail to: **The Gesneriad Society Membership Secretary, Bob Clark,**
1122 East Pike St., PMB 637, Seattle, WA 98122-3916 USA

For application online: **www.gesneriadsociety.org**



Codonanthe devosiana 'Frances Batcheller'



Eucodonia verticillata 'Frances' exhibited at the
1989 Convention (photo by Jonathan Ertelt)